The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

The Civil Tenure Squabble Transferred to the House.

Virtual Defeat of the Senate Compromise Bill.

Great Excitement Among the Radical Elements.

The House Election Committee After the Laurels of its Predecessor.

John Covode to be Given the Seat of a Democrat from Pennsylvania.

Rumor of the Death of Ex-President Johnson.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CIVIL TENURE ACT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 25.—The strife over the civil tenure law was transferred to-day to the Lower House, where a sharp and excited, but decisive, contest resulted in the virtual defeat of the Senate's modified or compromise bill. Butler, being the original author of the bill for the repeal of the law, was entitled to the floor, and moved the reference of the substitute, sent by the Senate, to the House Committee on the Judiciary. He then yielded an hour for the debate of the bill. Logan first took the floor and denounced the Senate bill as worse than the original law, and would not consent to accept it, except with a proviso stating that all offices should become vacant on June 30th next, which were filled before March 4th, thus enabling the President, during the recess of the Senate, to take a fresh start and fill the positions with his own selections. He looked upon the compromise bill as most odious, and declared that it gave the Senate more control of the appointments than it now possessed. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, followed for unconditional repeal. A little faction of Republicans, headed by Farnsworth, of Illinois, who favored the Senate bill, endeavored to get the House to vote on concurring with the Senate. Some sixty Republicans, with the fifty-seven Democrats, coalesced to defeat this motion, and also defeated all filibustering attempts to stave off a vote for concurrence. Finally, after a good deal of wrangling, Butler carried the day, and the Senate bill was referred back to the Judiciary Committee. This is a substantial triumph of the repealers and a defeat of the Senate bill, for a majority on this committee, it is ascertained to-night, are opposed to this bill, and will to-morrow report the House bill for repeal back again for adoption. The fight waxes earnest, and the excitement is very great in Republican elements.

COVODE.

The House Election Committee to-day formally voted to report in the case of Foster against Covode in favor of Covode, Radical, taking the seat from the Twenty-third Pennsylvania district.

RELENTLESS.

Notwithstanding the report of Ex-President Johnson's death was freely circulated in the House this evening, it was remarked that Butler, Logan, and Washburn, of Wisconsin animadverted in strong terms against his administration as dishonest and corrupt.

SAM. CAREY

has abandoned the contest for United States Marshal of Kentucky. With his brother's nomination for Collector of New Orleans and the official necessities and associations of others of Grant's relations and friends his application was embarrassing. Hence the declination.

THE LOUISIANA CASE

of Hunt vs. Sheldon was argued, but there was no expression of opinion by the members. The case is rather anomalous—both have certificates from Governor Warmouth. Hunt's certificate is that he received eighteen thousand and odd votes to Sheldon's nine thousand, while the certificate of the latter is to the effect that he is duly elected, etc., being the usual certificate. It is safe to predict that Sheldon, Radical, will get the seat on *prima facie* evidence while the contest is progressing.

GEN. HENNINGSON,

the filibuster reported in Cuba, is here with a complexion indicating recent tropical exposure. He is supposed to be on a mission connected with the interests of the Cuban insurgents.

CONGRESSMAN STRADER

left for Cincinnati to-night to take the evidence in his contested election case.

CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Pratt, with the Indiana delegation, called on the President this morning and had an interview. Senators Schurz, Hamlin, Wilson, Harlan, Wiley, Fenton, and a large number of members of Congress also called and had interviews.

RUMOR OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DEATH.

The rumor of ex-President Johnson's sudden death, which prevailed here to-day, caused a profound sensation. Those intimate with the ex-President state that, just before leaving Washington, he had symptoms of a disease which paralyzed the whole of his right side.

REPEAL OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Secretary Borie has come out for the repeal of the eight-hour law, and states that under the law the appropriations for the navy yard are so slight that it will be impossible to accomplish much unless the old system of ten hours labor is resorted to.

DIAMONDS IN GEORGIA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received reliable information in relation to diamond discoveries in Georgia. In a pit four by six feet, in washing for gold three diamonds were found, one of which weighed one and the other two karats.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments will probably be considered in the Cabinet meeting to-morrow—at least that is the intention to-night. It was decided to give New York State six of the foreign missions. Gen. Butterfield will be appointed to the mission to Spain, and Gen. Sickles as Minister to Mexico. A large number of German applicants are here from the West for the foreign consulships.

COLLECTOR OF CHICAGO.

Jas. H. Balantyne, one of the editors of the Chicago Republican, who was here as an applicant for Collector of Customs at Chicago, has gone home. There does not appear to be any determination to remove Collector Scates.

LONGSTREET.

It is expected that there will be quite a fight in the Senate over the nomination of Gen. Longstreet as Surveyor of New Orleans, as several prominent Radical Senators have determined to defeat him if possible. The Democratic Senators have, upon consultation, determined to vote for his confirmation.

PEACE DELEGATION.

The delegation of the Philadelphia Quakers, who are advocating a peace policy, had an interview to-day with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the two houses.

[illegible]

Senators deny that any charges or reflections of any kind were made against Defrees, Congressional Printer, in the caucus last week which nominated Clapp.

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible] IN HAYTI.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Admiral Hoff, in his dispatch [illegible] of the military executions by the rebel authorities at Aux Cayes, Hayti. They exhibit barbarities and cruelties difficult to parallel.

SECRETARY BORIE

has gone to Annapolis, accompanied by Admiral Porter, to inspect affairs at the Naval Academy.

GEN. ELI S. PARKER

has been ordered to report for duty to the Secretary of War.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Edward B. Plumb, Consul General at Havana; R. W. Clark, Third Auditor of the Treasury; A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of Customs at the port of New York; M. A. Merritt, naval officer of the District of New York; F. A. Wilson, Collector of Customs, Puget Sound; F. A. Babson, Collector of Customs, Gloucester Mass.; E. A. Palfrey, Collector of Customs, Salem, Mass.

COLLECTORS.

The following are to be Collectors of internal revenue: L. McCoy, First District of Arkansas; Jas. A. Cooper, Second District of Tennessee; J. T. Smith, Second District of Mississippi; John McHenry, Fifth District of New York; S. J. Rogers, Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania; R. B. Smith, Third District of Maryland; E. McCracken, Sixth District of Iowa; Isaac J. Young, Fourth District of North Carolina.

ASSESSORS.

The following are to be Assessors of Internal Revenue: Jas. T. Valentine, Eighth district of Pennsylvania; D. N. Thomas, Second district of Indiana; J. Emerson, Second district of Louisiana; Joseph S. Thorne, Sixth district of Missouri; Daniel H. Stanton, Seventh district of New York; Wm. S. Stockley, Second district of Pennsylvania.

RECEIVERS.

The following are to be Receivers of Public Moneys: G. L. Ballard, Indianapolis; S. H. Wright, Carson City, Nevada; Ed. Volmer, Belmont, Nevada.

REGISTERS.

The following are to be registers: H. F. Rice, Carson City, Nevada; Samuel Tallman, Belmont, Nevada; Abner Tibbets, St. Peter, Minnesota.

INDIAN AGENT.

C. L. Folletts, Grand Ronde, Oregon.

POSTMASTERS.

The following are to be Postmasters: Sam'l L. Day, Paxton, Ill.; C. Bedman, Canton, Ill.; T. B. Verley, DuQuoin, Ill.; G. W. Mills, Petersburg, Ill.; J. C. Cole, Georgetown, Colorado; H. P. Bennett, Denver, Colorado; Wm. T. Ward, Susanville, Colorado; H. L. Street, Sonora, Colorado; D. C. Brantinger, Louisiana, Mo.; Miss Mary Champlin, Waterloo, Iowa; J. K. Parkholder, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Mrs. J. P. Warfolk, Jackson, Tenn.; B. H. Carpenter, Shelbyville, Ky.; J. M. Stockton, Marysville, Ky.; Jos. B. Brown, Tarrytown, N.Y.; Wm. F. Perkins, Baldwinsville, N.Y.; Benj. F. Hageter, Utica, Ind.; L. R. Johnston, Cambridge City, Ind.; Wm. A. Hovell, Washington, Ind.; G. W. Demaree, Franklin, Ind.; Albert G Houghton, Wellington, O.; J. W. Collyer, Coshocton, O.; A. R. Smith, Canton, Miss.; C. J. Gale, Cormuna, Mich.; E. W. Morrell, Muskegan, Mich.; H. H. Ludlah, Darlington, Wis.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

By direction of the President, Gen. R. C. Wood, retired, has been assigned to duty as member of the retiring board at New York.

APPOINTED.

Edward W. Barbour has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the territorial district of Michigan and Wisconsin, in place of J. C. Borroughs, declined.

CUSTOMS.

Custom receipts from March 15th to 20th, inclusive, $4,155,093.

CLAIM AGENTS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury to-day sent to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions a report of one of the former clerks detailed by him to investigate the fraudulent practices of claim agents, in the collection of claims for pay and bounty in the cases of colored troops. The Auditor says he has used all means in his power to check these frauds, but, owing to the want of authority to organize any detective system, he has not succeeded to the extent he otherwise might. So many fraudulent claims having lately failed, he has suspended an action upon a large number of them, and withheld treasury notes amounting to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in anticipation of further legislation by Congress, affording greater protection to the Government. The Commissioner of Pensions concurs entirely in the view expressed by the Auditor. He says the report shows most systematic and startling frauds upon the Government, and unless something be done at once to correct the growing evil the Government must be the sufferer. Like the Auditor, he regards the bill introduced by Senator Wilson as of vital importance, and hopes sincerely it will meet the approval of Congress. It appears from the report and evidence that a complete system of defrauding and cheating the colored claimants prevails in and around Memphis, Tenn., and that the system of preparing and prosecuting claims by the claim agents is one of utter recklessness and fraud. The author of the report carried with him over one hundred claims for bounty in behalf of widows as a test, and from investigation he found nearly every claim to be fraudulent. In twenty claims where the names of the same witnesses appeared in every case, and as having seen all of the claimants married, he found that these witnesses did not know any of the widows, never saw any of them married, and were never at some of the places where the marriages were alleged to have occurred. It appears that neither the claim agents nor the officers before whom claims are executed read and carefully explained to the witnesses the papers they were requested to sign; and, from the fact, these agents have used the names as witnesses to several hundred marriages at places widely apart in the same year, and sometimes in the same month, he concludes the agent is the principal party to the frauds, and the runners generally but dupes and tools. The colored men known as runners or claim-hunters are hired by agents to bring them claimants, and paying from one to three dollars for ordinary claimants, father or mother, but four dollars for widows. The premium is offered on widows' claims because a pension is involved in all such cases, and doubtless from the fact that agents secure not only a large fee, but a continuous one so long as the pension may be granted and by the way claims are now being prepared; and by the evidence of marriage a widow's claim for a pension will be presented in the case of every deceased soldier, and by this same means that the agent proves the fact of marriages, he will prove the existence of one or children issue of the soldier, and have the pension corresponding enclosed.

Two of the principal agents at Memphis had each for a time, one of their own clerks appointed deputy county clerk, for no other purpose than to administer oaths on their claims. These deputies did not have access to the seal of the court, but would simply administer the oath, then send the papers to the principal clerk for him to sign and affix his seal; and even after the authority of these deputies was revoked and the witnesses sent to the County Clerk to be qualified, he would ask if the papers had been read to them at the agent's office, and, if they said yes, he would administer the oath, sign and affix his seal. The author of the report details at length the means by which the agents conducted their dishonest business.

A COLORED BROTHER.

In the Unitarian Conference, in session here, a resolution was adopted recognizing, with pleasure, that a colored man has entered a class at the Meadville theological school, and trusting other denomination schools will be provided with colored students.

PITTSBURG.

Suicide of a Former River Clerk.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 25.—This morning about 6 o'clock Horace C. Benham, of the firm of Christy & Benham, dealers in paper and rags, was found suspended by the neck to a hatchway of his house, with life extinct. He was about thirty-five years old, unmarried, and resided with his mother in Allegheny City. The deceased was apparently in the best of health and spirits. He started to go home about six o'clock, but returned to his business-house, on Water street, and prepared to take his own life. He put the rope through a knot-hole in the floor, near the hatchway, and fastened it to the poker. Then, by means of loops, he tied his hands, so that the work he meditated would not prove futile, and then jumped through the hatchway. The deceased was formerly a river clerk and was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

CINCINNATI.

An Officer Shot—An Attempt to Rob a County Treasurer's Safe.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Samuel Kallen, a constable of Anderson township, was shot this morning near California, in this county, by a man he had just arrested. The ball entered his back near the spine, below the shoulder-blade, and will doubtless prove fatal. The perpetrator escaped.

Between one and two o'clock this morning, the Sheriff of Union county, while stopping at his office in the Court-house, heard a noise in the Treasurer's office, across the hall. On rising and making some noise, he heard some man escaping and found that the door had been broken open with a crowbar, and efforts had been made to get into the safe, by breaking off the padlock that closed the door. Whether the attempted burglars were citizens of the town or roving professionals from the city, is not known.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Clem Trial—Abrams to be Arraigned on Monday.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—The Criminal Court met this morning and heard the arguments of the State against the motion of Mrs. Clem for a new trial. The Court has reserved its opinion until two o'clock next Saturday.

The trial of William Abrams who is implicated in the Young murder is set for Monday, 5th of April.

FOREIGN.

[BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.]

SPAIN.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, March 25.—The draft of the new Constitution was laid before the constituent Cortes to-day. Its leading features are as follows: The Government is to be monarchical in form, with a Senate and Congress. The Senatorial term is limited to twelve years. Senators are to be elected by provisional councils, four for each province. Deputies to the Congress are to be elected every three years by universal suffrage. The reign of the King is limited to a term of eighteen years.

The majority of the committee which reported the constitution are favorable to the separation of state and church. The minority proposes that the Roman Catholic be retained as the religion of the state, with toleration for other creeds. The liberty of the press and the right of public meetings are fully guaranteed by the new constitution.

CONSCRIPTION.

The Cortes has passed the conscription law.

MADRID, March 25.—The conscription act which was passed yesterday by the Cortes prescribes that no more men shall be raised by means of conscription than are actually required by the government to fill up the ranks of the army to its standard strength. The Minister of War had previously demanded authority to raise 25,000 recruits for this purpose.

ENGLAND.

POSTAL SERVICE.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamship companies decline modifying the terms of their contracts for postal service between the United States and England.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

Sir Stafford Northcote has advised the Hudson Bay Company to accept the proposition of Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, and cede their territorial rights in British North America for £3,000,000, sterling, considering it the best offer they can obtain.

☞ Full dress wedding rehearsals, before the event takes place at the church, are considered the thing in New York.

NEW YORK.

Financial and Commercial Affairs in Wall Street.

Unprecedented Expansion of Banks.

Dissatisfaction with the Custom Office Appointments.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

GOOD FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The different stock boards and the gold board adjourned over till Saturday, and business will be generally suspended to-morrow, Good Friday.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Money was active at 7 per cent. on call, with coin interest freely paid with an extra discount after bank hours. The feverish condition of affairs causes securities to be closely scrutinized. The condition of our bonds is considered very weak compared with last March. The loans are $35,000,000 more, while the legal reserve is $9,000,000 less. In plain terms, our banks are expanded more than they have ever been before and the demands of the legitimate trade are increasing and are more urgent now than they have been in any year since 1850. The demoralized condition of the foreign exchange market keeps the foreign bankers short of currency, and it is well known that the accommodation paper or borrowed bills of exchange of these foreign firms have been and are still the main prop of the stock markets. In other words, if these foreign bankers had not granted their accommodation paper or borrowed bills of exchange to carry stocks that they would have been forced to a sale on the market in December and January, and a lower standard for prices would have been current on the Stock Exchange. There was not money enough to be obtained in the open domestic market to carry these stocks, and hence the holders of them were driven into applying for assistance to the foreign firms. This money center has become permanently poorer in currency, while the anomaly is presented of high prices, being sustained for marketable securities, in the face of the money market, which ought to have them lower. Governments were very firm but dull. They are carried with much difficulty, and Mr. Boutwell's hesitation, and the candidness of his schemes, cause general distrust. Railroad securities were feverish, but New York Central was firmer on the opinion that it would have a difficulty in procuring the passage by the State Legislature of the law legalizing the scrip dividend.

The market was generally steady, with a fair business in Rock Island, new St. Paul, and Pacific Mail, but there is a notable want of confidence in operators, and they make short turns, the market closing considerably below the highest figures. The stock market, with its high prices, has been supported not by domestic men or loans, but by the accommodation of shippers of foreign firms of first-class repute. If these cannot or will not renew their accommodation papers to the parties carrying heavy loans of stock, then they will be forced to a sale. The well-informed suspect that the recent ups and downs of the stock market are an adroit manœuvre on the part of the cliques to unload upon the public in preparation for returning the accomodation paper on borrowed bills of exchange to these foreign bankers. Some of these borrowed bills of exchange to mature in April. Gold has suddenly lost its lending value and it costs from 5 to 7 per cent. to carry it, which has a depressing effect upon the market.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A rumor of the death of ex-President Johnson was current on the streets this afternoon.

NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments for the principal Customs Offices at this port, causes much angry discussion among Republicans. The Conservatives, or friends of Mr. Seward, are greatly disgusted. Senator Fenton has the lion's share for his friends. The Radicals have successfully played upon Gen. Grant's personal antipathy to Johnson.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Flour—low grades scarce. Wheat unsettled; closing with buyers of No. 2 spring at $1 43@1 44, in store. Corn closed dull; the pressing orders have been pretty well filled. Oats—active speculation on the small stock, and closed at 74½c in store.

SWINE.

Receipts, 1,000. Market unchanged; 10⅝@11¼c, with sales of 24 Ohio, 129@150 pounds average, at $10 85@11.

GROCERIES.

Coffee in demand; Rio 14@18c, gold. Sugar quiet; fair to good grocery, 12¼@13¼c; best crushed, 17.

PROVISIONS.

Pork strong at the advance, but quiet at $31 75 regular, and $32 for sellers' May, at which a small business was done since 'Change. Lard more steady, and closed since 'Change at 18½c for prime steam. Cut meats and bacon are very firm.

CUBA.

The Insurgent's Star in the Ascendant—Disaffection of High Government Officials—Arms from the United States.

HAVANA, March 25.—A commission has arrived from Trinidad, and had an interview with the Captain General. They made complaints against Senor Patino, the Governor of Trinidad, to the effect that he was acting disloyally, that he had purposely sent troops to places where there was no enemy, and that in their belief he has sold himself to the insurgents.

A similar accusation has been lodged against Senor Mondais, Governor of Villa Clara, and Col. Mendina, commanding the forces in the field near Remedios, is charged with open complicity with the insurgents. Four companies of the Fourth battalion, composed principally of volunteers who were sent to the field for active service, have gone over to the enemy.

The advance guard of Gen. Letona recently suffered a defeat near Cienfuego.

Several expeditions from the United States, well supplied with arms, are known to have landed on Cuban shores within the past few days, and joined the rebel armies.

ALASKA.

Objectionable Collector of Customs—Gold Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The steamer J. L. Stephens arrived from Sitka, released by revenue officers.

Indignation is expressed by the people of Alaska at the conduct of the Collector of Customs, who hope he will be relieved from duty in that department, where he only obstructs commerce.

Discoveries of gold in placers are reported on the mainland 120 miles from Kodyak Island, latitude 61 north, longitude 150 west from Greenwich. Several discoveries were made, first on Kinka river and Chiguet mountains; second, about 60 miles above Sitka; third, on [illegible]. On account of the climate the mines can only be worked five months of the year. Fine specimens of gold dust and quartz, and nugget gold are exhibited here by parties from the mines, who will return immediately upon obtaining an outfit.

General S. B. Buckner.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d inst. says: "We were glad to be able to greet General S. B. Buckner yesterday. He has returned to our city not on a visit merely but to make it his residence. The natural and acquired abilities of this distinguished Southern gentleman, and the hold he deservedly has upon the affections and respect of our people, and that he is a gentleman in its highest and truest sense, makes us rejoice to be able to make the announcement that he comes to remain."

☞ Prince Louis took apartments on Friday at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York, in advance, entering his name on the register, quite democratically, as "Louis J. Bourbon and wife." His usual title has been Prince Louis de Bourbon. After the celebration of the marriage both they and Mrs. de Hamel proceeded there, and will remain probably in New York for some months. On leaving here they will proceed to Rio Janeiro, on a visit to the Brazilian Emperor.

☞ Sir Moses Montefiore, Baronet, was returning from Italy to England. He was detained at Pisa a few weeks by illness, when he was attended by Dr. Canham. "The worthy Baronet, who is now nearly 90 years of age, had fortunately recovered, and had passed through Nice on the journey home. He was expected in England on or after the 15th of this month.

☞ Mrs. Scott Siddons is playing in New Orleans. She is the grand-daughter of England's greatest tragedienne, the immortal Siddons. She was born in India, her father being Captain William Young Siddons, of the English army in Bengal, and her mother a daughter of Colonel Earle, of the same army.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.......WASHINGTON, March 25.

SENATOR HAMILTON.

William J. Hamilton from Maryland was qualified and took his seat.

TO "RESTORE" GEORGIA.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment and laws of the United States, and to restore to Georgia a Republican government, elected under its new constitution. Ordered to be printed.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to provide for retrenchment and greater efficiency in the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LAND GRANT.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting lands to the San Diego branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

RAILROAD.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to incorporate the National Junction Railroad Company.

LOANING PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted a preamble to the bill introduced by him a few days ago to provide for loaning the public money and for other purposes, and on his motion it was ordered printed with the bill and also in separate form.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill declaring the continuance of the Freedmen's hospitals at Richmond and Vicksburg and in the District of Columbia. Referred to Military Committee.

MORE RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to provide for retrenchment and greater efficiency in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States. Referred to Committee on Retrenchment.

GEORGIA.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the bill to enforce the 14th amendment and laws of the United States in Georgia.

Mr. SHERMAN objected because he wanted the Senate to take up the bill supplementary to provide for national currency.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had moved to take up the bill relating to Georgia because he wished the Senate to decide definitely whether anything was to be done at this session to settle the status of that State. He thought Congress was either treating Georgia very badly by excluding her from representation or else was tolerating there a revolutionary condition of affairs which ought to be brought to an end.

Mr. SUMNER thought it more important that prompt action be taken on the Georgia than on the financial bill because its passage was necessary for the preservation of peace in that State, and also as an example of reconstruction.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion was carried—40 to 15.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Wilson, authorizing an increase of $50,000,000 in the issue of circulating notes, and providing that, in making the issue, preference shall be given to banking associations in the States and sections of the country not adequately supplied with banking facilities. The amendment also provides that, whenever the amount of United States notes and circulating notes of the National Banks combined shall be in excess of seven hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of such excess until the whole amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to $350,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN explained in detail the provisions of the bill. The Committee on Finance had come to the conclusion that no more radical measure than this could be safely proposed at this time. The distribution of circulation of course was very unequal, but it seemed to the Committee better to equalize it gradually than by a sudden measure of general redistribution. A more radical measure would necessarily disturb the business of the Eastern and Middle States, but this bill would at least supply the South and West, and upon the resumption of specie payment there would doubtless be a fair banking system established, which would prevent controversy about an equal distribution.

Mr. MORRILL moved an amendment to the 4th section, providing that when a withdrawal of circulation from one point is required to supply deficiencies at another the requisition be made upon the banks having a capital exceeding $100,000. Lost.

Mr. MORRILL offered another amendment to the 4th section, providing where a transfer of capital is demanded requisition be made for the required sum, commencing pro rata, with the banks in cities having an amount of bank circulation more than double the amount which was held in such cities by the State banks in 1860. Lost.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment, by authorizing an issue of $400,000,000 instead of $350,000,000.

Mr. MORTON asked the Senator from Louisiana whether the amendment contemplated the retiring of an equal amount of greenbacks.

Mr. KELLOGG said it did.

Mr. MORTON said that would be a direct violation of the bill recently passed, pledging the United States to the payment of all their obligations in coin, and he could not consent to it.

The propriety of withdrawing the surplus banking circulation from the Eastern States for the benefit of the South and West, was debated at length, on the same grounds as in former discussions.

Without action on the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

COMMITTEEMEN.

Messrs. JENCKES and BENTON were announced as additional members of the Retrenchment Committee.

RAILROAD.

Mr. WILSON of Minnesota introduced a bill authorizing a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the west of the Cascade mountains.

HOW DAWES REGARDS THEM.

Mr. DAWES in a personal explanation reiterated a former declaration concerning H. H. Heath, Secretary of New Mexico, that he could have no confidence in a Northern man who had tendered his services to the rebellion.

LOYAL STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

Mr. POLAND reported a joint resolution providing that claims for steamboats or other vessels impressed by the United States in Southern States during the rebellion be adjudicated by the Court of Claims, provided the claimants were loyal and remained loyal, and were residents of loyal States, and provided the vessels were in insurrectionary districts by proper authority. The joint resolution was explained and advocated by Mr. Poland. It gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Washburne of Wisconsin, Lawrence, Finklenburg, Maynard, Hoar, Hawkins, Allison, Benjamin, and Logan.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 81; nays, 88. It was then passed. Yeas, 8; nays, 80.

Mr. POLAND was excused from further service on the Reconstruction Committee in order to perfect arrangements in another committe.

Mr. UPSON was also excused from service on the Committee on Revision of Laws, and was subsequently assigned to the Committe on Reconstruction.

PRIVATE BILL.

A bill for the relief of Samuel H. Moore, 57th Veteran Ohio Infantry. Passed.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced the Special Committee on the Causes of Reduction on American Tonnage, consisting of Hotchkiss, Morrill, Judd, Holman, Calkins and Wells.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution for the committee to inquire whether the efficiency of the naval service requires the maintenance of two navy-yards at points so near together as Kittery, Me., and Charlestown, Mass. Referred to the Naval Committee.

GEORGIA.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to enforce the 14th amendment to the Constitution and laws of the United States and to restore the State of Georgia to the republican government elected under its new constitution. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed. [It recites a preamble that the Legislature of Georgia has refused to purge itself of members who were disqualified by the constitutional amendment and had expelled fully qualified members on the ground that they were persons of African blood, and that the State autorities are wholly unable or unwilling to protect the lives, liberty, and property of loyal and unoffending citizens thereby proving that the people had not complied with the terms or conformed to the principles on which the restoration of Georgia was provided for, and that the government thereof is not in fact republican or regular, it therefore authorizes and directs the Governor to summon forthwith by proclamation all persons appearing to have been elected to the Legislature according to the proclamation of Major General Meade, June 25, 1868, to meet at Atlanta within six months of the passage of the act. Such Legislature is invested with authority to make such exactments and have such legislative proceedings as are authorized by the laws of the United States and by the constitution of Georgia. The members of the Legislature are to take the test oath, except those whose political disabilities have been removed by act of Congress. The attempted expulsion of African members is annulled and declared void. The President of the United States is required to station in the State of Georgia a sufficient armed force to carry into execution the act, and its officers are required to render aid and assistance in the administration of the government on demand of the Governor.]

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

The House took up the bill to provide for the organization of the provisional governments, which was under discussion yesterday, and was addressed by Mr. Wood in opposition to the bill. The bill was then laid aside and the House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE.

The first matter was the Senate amendments to the House bill repealing the tenure-of-office act.

Mr. BUTLER moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee, and desired to give some reasons therefor.

Mr. FARNSWORTH desired to enter a motion to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. BINGHAM had risen for the same purpose.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for that purpose, but yielded to Mr. Logan, who moved to amend the bill by a proviso that all civil officers, except Judges of the United States Courts filled by appointment by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, before the 4th of March, 1869, shall become vacant on the 30th of June, 1869. He said that he had always thought that the House was entitled to have opinions of its own. He knew there had been a good deal of work done here this morning by certain gentlemen, to have the Senate amendment concurred in, by insinuating that it was agreeable to the President. If members had no minds of their own, if they were to be used as pack threads, it was time to stop legislation. He insisted that the Senate amendment made the bill worse than in its original shape. He declared that this was a struggle for power between the executive department and the Senate; that was all there was of it. The bill had been originally passed for a special purpose and now the Senate was determined to hold the power in its own hands. Did anybody believe that the Senate was giving up on this amendment one iota of its power? For his own part, he was not to be swerved from his duty by the insinuation that somebody consented to the amendment. He appealed to the friends of the President to stand by the bill repealing the law or to adopt his amendment.

Mr. WASHBURN was opposed to the Senate amendment. He hoped the House would not concur in but would refer it and would insist upon the unconditional repeal of the law. That law was passed for a particular purpose and to check the usurpations of a wicked Chief magistrate. It had answered the purpose of its enactment and should pass away with the cause that brought it into being. The President was responsible for the execution of the laws and there had never been a time when there was the same necessity for the President to have ample power to remove dishonest and incompetent officials. It had been said the President was satisfied with the Senate amendment. While he (Washburn) knew nothing about that, he did not believe it. If the President was satisfied he was not the man whom he had taken him for. But they were not legislating for Gen. Grant. They were legislating for the country, which was nearly unanimous on the subject. He hoped the House would insist on an unconditional repeal. The President might be satisfied with the amendment, but he was not. He believed he represented all his constituents in demanding the repeal.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued in favor of concurring in the amendment, which he explained in reply to a question by Mr. Logan.

Mr. BUTLER declared the amendment was a new tenure-of-office bill, more wrong in principle, more fatal in action, and more destructive to the privileges of the House and of the people, and was conferring more power on the Senate than the present bill. It fetters the Executive more. If he (Butler) were to vote for either he would vote for the one now on the statute book in preference to this. The Senate was an irresponsible body, and an irresponsible body is ever dangerous.

Mr. POLAND inquired how the gentleman from Massachusetts justified the passage of the tenure-of-office bill originally.

Mr. BUTLER replied he had no occasion to go into such a justification [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. POLAND—But the gentleman's political associates have abundant reason to go into their justification.

Mr. BUTLER—There were many things we had to do to save the life of the country in war for which justification cannot be found in the Constitution. There were many things we had to do under Andrew Johnson which had better never be done again, and better be got rid of as soon as possible.

Mr. BUTLER went on to characterize the Senate amendment as a declaration of a want of confidence in the President. What good had the law ever done? Had it curbed a bad President? Ruthlessly and in defiance of it Andrew Johnson had turned Stanton out of office, and when the House impeached him therefor the Senate had acquitted him.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that Senators who had voted to convict him had voted for this amendment.

Mr. BUTLER did not know who was in favor of the amendment. It had been passed in secret session, but he knew the vote on the repeal of the law did not bear out the gentleman's statement.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The vote on the Senate amendment does bear me out.

Mr. BUTLER—Oh! bah! fiddlesticks! [Laughter.] It was made a matter of caucus dictation. It was agreed to as a compromise and all compromises in legislation are vicious. I have been told that the President is satisfied with the law. I do not pretend to have knowledge about that which others claim, but I have no doubt if the President said anything about it it was under the circumstances of the Senate committee going to him and saying: "Sir, you are our President; we are in trouble in the Senate; if you do not agree to this we shall have difficulty among ourselves," and the President may have said, "I agree to that or anything else rather than you should have trouble. I do not mean to put myself in your way. I do not mean to raise any difficulty in your party;" but if he said so it was because he relied on the sentiment of the country. He relied on the House of Representatives. He relied on our sense of our dignity, on our sense of our rights, and on our sense of our own consistency, to save him from the disgraceful law by which his hands are to be tied.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the motion to refer by adding, instructions to the committee to report the provisions under which the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office law could be determined by the Supreme Court.

Mr. BUTLER moved the previous question.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to the House not to second it.

The House did, however, second it—90 to 59.

Mr. BINGHAM called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, but the House refused to order them, including the motion to adjourn, which was voted down, and then the main question was ordered.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was rejected.

The Senate amendment was then referred, including Mr. Logan's amendment to the Judiciary Committee—yeas 95, nays 79. Only ten Democrats voted in the negative.

At 4:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

INDIANA.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SALEM, March 24, 1869.

On yesterday we had a special election by order of his Excellency, Conrad Baker, alias Old Honesty. The Republicans, as a general thing, did not vote; some who could not stand negro equality voted the Democratic ticket, others of them who were opposed to it could not vote for Democrats, so deep-seated were their prejudices against the very name of Democrat; while still others who voted cast their ballots for a negro Representative and a white Senator. Several tickets were voted with a negro for Senator and a discharged soldier for Representative, and in one case we saw a ticket taken out of the ballot-box, that had on it a negro for the Senate, and a soldier (who voted for Grant) for Representative. This was done to show the soldier, that, although he was a Republican, yet, because he was opposed to negro suffrage they would class him with a negro, and no better.

The "nigger lovers" dared not make any straight out fight, and yet we carry the county by more than seventeen hundred majority over all; when our usual majority is about five hundred. If the vote had been direct, for or against negro suffrage, Washington county would give twenty-five hundred majority against it.

Last Monday, at the Quaker Seminary, about two miles northeast of Salem, there was a scene enacted that Quaker eyes were unused to. Young men from various places attend the school, but most of them are Radicals. One Pinkem, is the Principal of the Seminary. Last Monday two negroes applied for and obtained admission to the school. No sooner was it found out that such was the case than the white boys called a meeting, and resolved that if the negroes remained they would not. A committee was appointed to inform Pinkem that, although they recognized his right to teach whom he pleased, yet if Sambo and Jim remained they would not. Pinkem yielded, and the "men and brothers" made tracks.

Our old Quaker friends look upon it, I am told, with feelings of amazement. They fear that the rising generation will not be controlled by the peculiar creed of the Quakers. I give this as one of the signs of the times, as going to show that, whatever a Radical Congress may do, although backed up by a Legislature who hold their seats in violation of their solemn pledges to the people upon the question of suffrage, that they cannot compel the white race to intermingle with the black.

With the hope that the fifteenth amendment may be defeated, I am, &c., R.

"BITINGLY SARCASTIC."

A Good Character of Napoleon III.

Mr. Emile Olivier has just published a book in Paris, which has had a large sale there, in which he lays claim to the honor of having influenced the French Emperor to venture upon some of his recent half-measures of reform. It is curious to read Mr. Olivier's opinion of Napoleon, carefully guarded at all points, as was necessary, but it seems the more bitingly sarcastic because so guarded. He writes:

A false appreciation has been formed of the person of the Emperor. He is set down as taciturn and impassible, and, in fact, he appears so on public occasions. In his Cabinet he is quite the reverse. His physiognomy is smiling, and, though he never throws off a certain reserve which resembles timidity, his reception is cordial, of touching simplicity, and seductive politeness. He listens like one who desires to retain what you have to say, and he only interrupts to make a serious objection in good terms. His mind is not blinded by prejudice, and one can say anything to him, even the truth, provided one expresses one self gently. His changes of opinion, which have appeared to many like dissimulation, are only the natural movements of an impressionable mind. It might be affirmed that he is only accessible to what is great, had he not often confounded that which creates an effect with what is great. His resolutions are slowly formed, and he is not sorry at having them imposed upon him by necessity. If he were not startled he might adapt himself to liberty.

If Mr. Olivier had bluntly written, "The Emperor is timid, vacillating, arbitrary, sensational, and the creature rather than the creator and ruler of circumstances and events," he would have been fatally frank; but that is the precise meaning of his skillful phrases.

THE OPERA IN LONDON.

History of Her Majesty's Theater—The New Fireproof Building.

A brief paragraph announcing the proximate completion of the new Royal Opera House in London has already appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL. The following interesting details, including a succinct history of royal opera houses in the English metropolis, are taken from the London Times:

What is now called "Her Majesty's" was the first theater built for the performance of Italian opera in England, and it was begun by Sir John Vanbrugh, on its present site, in 1703, and finished in 1705. It was not, however, till 1710 that Italian operas were wholly acted there—till Handel's *Rinaldo* was first performed by Italian singers as a commercial speculation. The new house was a failure, and in 1720 George I. headed a subscription of £50,000, with a small gift towards its maintenance. In less than two seasons Ebers, the then lessee, lost £44,000 in his efforts to make it pay. Such a result is not surprising when we see what he had really to pay first of all. For one season there was £15,000 a year rent; for expenses there were: Opera, £8,000; ballet, £10,000; orchestra, £3,300; scene-painting and wardrobes, £5,300, lightning, £130; salaries, £2,600; servants, £400; military guard at the doors, £150; fittings of the King's box, £300, &c. With such outgoings it is no wonder there was a loss. At last, in 1789, the King's Theater, as it was then called, was burnt to the ground; and though nothing was saved, not very much was lost by its destruction, for the theater, as a theater, was ill-built, ill-nourished and ill-managed.

Another arose upon its ruins, built by Novolsielski, who was among the first to introduce the horseshoe form of auditorium. The first stone was laid by the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Under the stone were laid guinea, half-guinea, seven, five, and one shilling coins. All these, though not laid in a bottle as is usual now, were found during the building of the new theater to be as bright and fresh as when they came from the mint. In 1820 the exterior of this new building was altered by Nash and Ripton. The ground on which the late theater stood is crown property, the lease of which, held by a private individual, has still more than forty years to run. The old theater had many faults. Its stage was too small; its means of ingress and egress were lamentably deficient. Only one narrow wooden stair communicated with the amphitheater, gallery, and side slips, and it is not too much to say that, had the fire which at last destroyed it in less than an hour occurred when the house was full, some four hundred or five hundred people must almost inevitably have lost their lives.

The new theater, though smaller in the auditorium, is in every way finer, better and more convenient than the old. The length of the space at the disposal of Mr. Lee was one hundred and sixty-six feet, and its width one hundred and forty-six feet. This has been utilized to the utmost. The stage is now fifty-one feet deep, ninety-five feet wide and seventy-one feet high—as large as the largest stages yet built either here or abroad. Twelve feet below this stage is a mezzanine floor, and the total depth below the stage extends to nearly thirty feet, where the drums are placed for hoisting the scenery. It is not intended to have the usual sliding scenes on the stage at all. They are nearly all, if not entirely, to be what are technically called "cloths"—that is, scenes not painted on framework, but on loose canvas, with heavy rollers at the end to keep them firm and stiff in their places when lowered. The advantage of this plan is that it does away with the noise and bustle and labor of scene-shifting, the scene being merely raised up or lowered beneath the stage like an ordinary curtain.

The side scenes, too, as they are called, are not intended to be run in the ordinary wooden grooves, which constantly occasion embarrassment and delay. These scenes will simply be taken down twelve feet below the stage into the mezzanine floor, and then run in grooves without requiring support from above. Every part of the stage, though made in the firmest manner, is, in fact, movable, and can be adapted in a few minutes to the most urgent requirements of a great scenic opera. The house is built in a horseshoe curve, seventy feet deep from the curtain by fifty-six feet wide in the middle. The seats will be wide enough to accommodate even the utmost amplitude of fashionable toilets, and sufficient space will be given to allow every one to sit with ease. The stalls altogether will accommodate about six hundred visitors. There are four tiers of boxes in front of the stage, and four tiers and an additional half tier at either side.

The boxes are much larger than of old. They have about six feet frontage, with hights according to the line of seven and a half feet and nine feet, with depths varying from seven feet to twelve feet. All the tiers of boxes are so built that there is no need of columns for the support of any part, and the partitions between them are so arranged that during the winter season they can be removed in the manner of a day or so, and almost the whole of the curve formed into the unbroken balcony of a dress circle. The plan on which the boxes have been thus constructed to do away with great supporting pillars is very simple. From the outer walls a series of wrought iron brackets have been built out, radiating toward the center. These mid way from the wall are supported by a series of powerful cast-iron columns which extend from the basement to the roof. The broad passages between these iron columns and the walls are filled up on the inner theater side with fireproof walls and lofty arched fireproof roofs overhead. Then there is a distinct fireproof passage round every tier of boxes from top to bottom. The weight of the boxes themselves is carried on that part of the brackets or cantilevers which project beyond these columns, and these are strong enough not only to bear the weight of the usual four visitors in a box, but enough literally to support the box, if it were filled with bricks or stone.

There are two great staircases between fireproof walls, which pass upwards to the very roof of the building, and which would suffice to empty it in case of alarm in less than five minutes; the grand staircase is equally protected, so is the crush-room, and the saloons and retiring rooms specially devoted to the use of ladies. Beneath the wooden flooring of the pit all is built in strong fire-proof arches, while the stage itself is cut off from the body of the theater by a stout brick wall, which rises behind the woodwork to almost a level with the footlights. No workshops are allowed over the ceiling at all, where there is only a very wide ventilator to take off the heated air. There is an admirable system of ventilation, by which an ample current of dry air, not warm, is let into and made to circulate all over the theater, and pass out by the ventilator in the roof.

The cost of the whole building will be under fifty thousand pounds.

THE VAN LEW.

Rewarding a Spy—Look Out for Your Letters, Ye Richmond People.

[From the Nashville Union and American, 24th.]

It was in the time of Romulus that Tarpeia, the daughter of the Governor of the Roman citidel, agreed to betray the garrison. Covetous of the bracelets worn by the Sabine soldiers, she demanded, as a reward, the ornaments which they carried upon their left arms. She opened the gates of the fortress, and having gained possession of it, the Sabines threw their shields upon the traitress and crushed her to death. Down through all the subsequent centuries, says the Baltimore Gazette, the crime which has been held in most general detestation among men is treachery. Even those who profit by the deed invariably despise the wretch who perpetrates it. But as human affairs are conducted, it is unhappily necessary both for the civil and military authorities of a nation to reward individuals in certain cases for their desertion of duty or betrayal of a trust. But such is the contempt usually felt for the traitor that he is generally awarded his recompense in gold, and is seldom elevated to a lucrative place or honorable office. Arnold was one of the exceptions to this rule, but notwithstanding the rank conferred upon him, he was universally abhorred by the people to whom he sought to render such valuable service. But the Radical party, in this country, having no nice scruples about the means by which it attains its ends, makes little distinction between dirty and honorable work. It confers upon the spy and the traitor the same kind of reward that it gives to the gallant soldier. As if to encourage others to emulate her infamy, it has just appointed one Miss Van Lew to be postmistress at Richmond. This important position has been bestowed on her in consideration of her betrayal of the people of that city when General Grant was before it. She was entitled to blood money for her base treachery, but it is indecent and scandalous to the last degree that such a person should be elevated to a high and responsible office. All other considerations apart, the public interests demand that the Government agents should be selected for some other reason than their complicity with treachery and falsehood. The Tarpeia who would betray a city is not above tampering with the mails.

A BRAVE IRISH GIRL.

Her Combat with two Robbers.

That was a courageous Irish girl who secured the arrest of two negro burglars in New York on Sunday morning. Their noise partially awakened her, and while "half asleep," she threw her hand over the side of the bed, when it struck something cold and clammy that clutched it tightly. Instantly she was wide awake, and suddenly peered toward the object that had sent her blood chilled through her veins. Aided by the gas, which had been feebly burning all night, she discovered coolly lying on a lounge within two feet of her a hideous looking black fellow, and over in the corner of the room a companion of like revolting aspect. The situation was enough to give most men the nightmare, avoiding any reference as to how it would affect women in general. Ellen Flinn, for that is her name, jumped from her couch, collared the first rascal with a vise-like grip and began to shake him soundly. His brother thief soon came to his rescue, and, laying his brawny hands upon her, and holding her with all the strength he possessed, the blacker of the black two warned her, "If you scream again, we'll choke you to death," at the time pulling from his pocket a handkerchief, intending to carry his threat into execution. But, after a sharp struggle, she broke away from them, and, sending another scream through the house, the inmates began rushing down stairs, when one of the rascals rushed up to her and struck her a terrible blow on the nose. Both of them then fled into the street and were soon after arrested.

THE BODY-SNATCHERS' RING.

Vampyres Over the Bodies of the Poor—The Coroners, the Apothecaries, the Physicians, and the Undertakers as Hyenas.

[From the Brooklyn Daily Times, March 20.]

The public are indebted to Dr. Edward H. Dixon, an eminent surgeon of New York, for an exposure of a shameless and barefaced system by which a "ring," composed of one or more coroners, several doctors, apothecaries, and undertakers, are making pecuniary spoil for themselves by desecrating the bodies of the dead. Dr. Dixon rightly names them "the body-snatching ring," and the plan they pursue it as follows: Every *post mortem* examination costs the city forty dollars, and this money goes to the "ring" in question. It is to their pecuniary interest, therefore, to have as many *post mortem* examinations as possible, and to effect this object they have recourse to the basest modes of conspiracy and lying. Dr. Dixon himself attended a highly estimable old man, and duly certified the causes of death, the "remote cause" being a fall on the ice, and the immediate causes exhaustion from old age and infiltration of urine. The "ring" resolved to make their forty dollars out of the old man's body.

"Three days after the death, when every preparation had been made for the interment, and the hour had arrived to take the body to the church (this delay is a part of their plan), the undertaker, who is one of the 'ring,' which includes one or more coroners, several doctors, one of whom has been had up for crime, and a few apothecaries (as jackals, to scent the game), met me at the door, where I had come to take leave of my old friend, and informed me, with great earnestness and apparent concern, that Dr. Harris, the Health Officer, had concluded not to allow the interment without a *post mortem* examination to determine the cause of death—in other words, to be quite sure there had been no foul play." Dr. Dixon at once saw through the falsehood and its motive, and told the undertaker that he did not believe that Dr. Harris had given any such instructions, and that he would take upon himself to prevent any interruption of the funeral ceremonies. "Seeing my decision, and that I was not frightened, he came to terms in a moment, saying it was only necessary to erase the 'fall on the ice,' and all would be right." Dr. Dixon called upon Dr. Harris and learned that the statement of the undertaker was entirely false. While he is talking to Dr. Harris another case of like character is brought under his notice:

A medical gentleman presents himself, who was sent by Dr. H. to examine into the facts of a sudden death in Thirty-fourth street, and report to him on the propriety of an inquest. He says that the deceased person died of consumption, dating its origin a long time since. He has been regularly attended, and a certificate of death duly signed by the physician in attendance. Nevertheless, an inquest was insisted on by a ring, at the request, no doubt, of one of them who was to share the forty dollars. The body was taken from the coffin and an autopsy made, in the face of humanity and Dr. Harris' permission for the interment.

These facts are bad enough, but there is another aspect far more appalling of the doings of the "Ring." While the bodies of those who have died a natural death are desecrated by these jackals in the pretended interest of science and humanity, and the feelings of sorrowing relatives are barbarously outraged, it is more than hinted that they take bribes from murderers to cover up the butchered remains of those unfortunates who have died under the process of procuring abortion and similar developments of "murder as one of the fine arts."

WHAT "I" THINK.

President Grant's Views on the Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

[Washington Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser, March 22.]

President Grant speaks freely enough about the tenure-of-office act to persons who ask his views. Some gentlemen who were with him three or four days ago furnish the following, which is believed to be a substantially correct report of the interview. He said: "I shall try to execute all the laws made by Congress, and I mean to be just as faithful in executing those I do not like as those I do like. I should like to have the tenure-of-office law repealed, for it stands in the way of several reforms we want to make, but if Congress does not repeal it I shall execute it the same as if I had signed it." One of the gentlemen asked him if the law was considered binding when the Senate was in session, to which the President is reported as answering: "Certainly; there is nothing in it which says it shall be in effect a part of the year and not in effect the other part. It does not say that officeholders may be removed at the pleasure of the executive during the time Congress is in session, while a strong cause is required for their suspension during the time Congress is not in session. As a citizen the law is of no more consequence to me than to any other person, but as President it will prevent me from removing many persons I think ought to be removed." The President then mentioned by name the head of one of the bureaus in Washington, and continued: "I do not think he is a fit man for the place, and we probably I could not make out a case against him. If I knew as much about his doings as he himself does, I think I could; but, as it is, if I were to say to the Senate, 'I believe he ought to be removed,' he and his friends—and he has a good many—would begin directly to show why he ought not to be removed, and I do not know but the Senate would decide in his favor. I haven't anything in the world against him personally, but I am strong in the conviction that I could put a good deal better man in his place, and, if I'm to be held responsible for the conduct of that bureau, I want a man there whom I know I can trust." There was some further talk about this particular bureau, and then one of the gentlemen present remarked that he hoped a certain person at the head of a bureau in another department would be removed. The President smiled and said, "Well, now; only yesterday I had some gentlemen here who begged me to keep him in. I know him well, and never heard but that he was a good citizen; but I am convinced, and the head of that department is convinced, that the public interest would be benefited by putting a man there who is not mixed up with things of Mr. Johnson's administration. Some people say that he is honest, and some say he is not. I am inclined to think he is, but if I undertake to put him out and put somebody else in he'll rally against me all kinds of opposition. He and his friends would work among the Senators and might convince some of them that I'm a very bad man because I don't think he's a very good man for the place he's got." This remark caused some laughter, during which the gentlemen rose to leave, one of them asking as he did so, if any nominations would be sent in that day. "Nothing of consequence," said the President; "I'm going to wait a few days and see what Congress does. If they repeal that law I'm ready to make a good many nominations. If they don't repeal it we must go very carefully. I shall want to make some changes, but if I'm liable to be called in every case for charges and specifications and evidence, I shall have to look over the field thoroughly before I begin."

"BEAUTY WILL TELL."

The Influence of Pretty Women in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes as follows:

But just so long as women are weak and men are powerful, some of the evils of the departments never will be remedied. It is so much more comfortable to a jaded man, worn out in the arduous duties as head of a bureau, to see a fresh, young, pretty-faced woman at an adjoining desk, rather than one with all the sweet juice of life squeezed out of her, whether by age or misfortune, it matters not which. The first one is the oil of the machinery of every day life; the latter is the adhesive gum which needs cleansing away. Women who look with longing eyes to an active life in the Department at Washington, had better consult their mirrors first, unless Secretary Boutwell makes new laws to meet individual cases. It is true, a few "crones" may be found in the basement of the building, but as you ascend to the upper realms of the castle new visions of beauty greet the eye, until the spectator is lost in a dazzling dream of enchantment as glorious in its bewilderment as a Turkish harem. In many cases these handsome young women belong to Washington families. They have good homes, with the comforts of life, without paying for them. This enables them to spend their wages in the adornment of their persons. These are the girls whom Mrs. Swisshelm so bitterly deplored. These are the women who practice the Grecian bend and who dot our avenues of a brilliant afternoon as the butterflies do the clover heath. Petted darlings at home, petted darlings at the treasury, no wonder they are spared their duties if they have a headache, or a new dress to make. No soldier's widow or starving daughter of the Republic can drive them from their warm nests, for the reason "that a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Gen. Schenck says he has tried in vain to get a place for a young girl who had two brothers killed in the army, and who lost her father also in the army. There are other beautiful women there, the mention of whose names is enough to bring the blush to every honest woman's cheek, some public man's pretty plaything, and yet for such as those the widows and daughters of our noble soldiers must stand aside and sing the "song of the shirt," or another quite as sad. Has the sun of another day arisen? With trembling form and bowed head we shall wait and see.

THE THREE WAYWARD SISTERS.

A Black Draught Prescribed for Them.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Radical newspapers predict that Congress will make the ratification of the fifteenth amendment a condition precedent to the admission of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. One of them says: "The right to enforce such a requirement is as valid as that which dictated the other features of reconstruction."

There is nothing about the reconstruction infamy that is valid. The author, Thad. Stevens, said it was "wholly outside of, and unknown to the Constitution." The infamy is the creature of Congressional usurpation. Other usurpations have grown out of it. Now an attempt is made to sustain the validity of the latter by saying they are as lawful as the infamy itself. The newspaper from which we have quoted knows that Congress does not itself believe that the infamy was lawful. It passed a bill to take the McCardle case out of the Supreme Court, and thus prevent the military bills from being declared unconstitutional by competent authority.

What nonsense is it to say that a State outside of the Union can ratify a constitutional amendment.

THE DEAD SECRET.

What Will Andrew Johnson Do?

[Greenville Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial, 20th.]

A. J. is now at home, enjoying the sweets of private life for the first time in many years. I say the sweets of private life; to most men such terms could be aptly applied, but not so with the man I here refer to. As I write I look out of the window, and right down the street a little way I see a plain brick house. In this house are the living remains of Andrew Johnson. He is resting to-day, but to-morrow he will most probably go into his little office and straighten that out. "After that, what?" Not a single man have I found in Greenville—not a single old acquaintance of his in all the crowd Saturday did I meet, who believes that Johnson will remain quietly in Greenville for any length of time. They all unite in saying that he is of that energetic, restless disposition which is never content unless actively employed. Not one month, since he left the tailor's bench after his second election to the Legislature, has he been out of public life, and he is too old now to change his habits. He may not get office again soon, but he has held all the offices at the command of the people, from alderman of a town of six hundred inhabitants to the Presidency, and, of course, he can go no higher.

As he said in his speech yesterday, he had been to the highest round in the ladder, and to go higher is impossible. Such being the facts, it is not reasonable to suppose that he wants office; but one thing is certain, he wants excitement—the excitement of public life. If he fills no position himself, he will lend his voice upon the stump to assist others. Beyond any doubt, if the conservatives make a fight the coming summer, Johnson will take an active part in it. He can draw larger crowds than any man in the State—no one denies that—and he knows it himself. Although but very few believe he will be a candidate for Governor, owing to the slim chances of success under the franchise law, yet all believe that he will not let the summer pass by without making at least a hundred speeches in this State. The Conservatives don't want to put him out on the gubernatorial course as a candidate, with so great odds against him, as is now the case, for it would be almost certain defeat, no matter how large a vote he might get. This may look like a strange assertion, but, according to the franchise law, the Governor has the power to strike out all the votes of all the counties but Knox, for instance, or any other. Suppose Johnson should run, and should carry two-thirds or three-fourths of all the counties in the State, what would be the result? Simply this: enough of Johnson counties would be struck out to elect his opponent, whoever he might be.

Now, with any other candidate but Johnson, the Radicals would hardly take so bold a step; but there lives not a man whom they would not prefer to Johnson, and if he runs they will use all means to defeat him. And they can do it, lawfully, too, if we consider the franchise act good law. It is very easy to strike out a dozen counties or two, which might happen to give Conservative majorities.

A great deal—in fact, everything—depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Ridley vs. Sherbrook case, now before it. If, in that case, the Supreme Court decide against the constitutionality of the franchise law, nothing is surer—nothing human can be more sure—than that Andrew Johnson will, if he lives, be the next Governor of Tennessee, and then go into the Senate of the United States. With the registration system out of the way, and a free and fair ballot for black and white, he would receive from sixty to eighty thousand majority. If he should stump the State vigorously, the number would be swelled close up to a hundred thousand.

I am writing now what I believe to be fact without prejudice or favoritism, and if the Supreme Judges, who are now holding the case to which I have referred under advisement, (the argument having closed), should be of the opinion that they have jurisdiction, and that the law is in conflict with the Constitution, what I have here said will be in a fair way to be realized. In short, such a decision would change the whole aspect of things in this State, and under such circumstances it could be as useless for the Radicals to make a fight as it is for the Conservatives now. They might poll every vote, exert every nerve, resweat every league—it would all alike be in vain, for by no possibility could they overcome the tens of thousands of votes that such a decision would release from bondage.

Whether Johnson will run for Governor or not, in my opinion, and in the opinion of all whom I have spoken to upon the subject, depends upon the action of the Supreme Court. But as to whether he will stump the State or not, there is very little ground to raise a question. He will do that, no matter what the decision in the franchise case may be, if health permits—at least such is the opinion of all his neighbors and friends here.

THE SMILE OF COLFAX.

"Malvolio in His Yellow Silk Stockings."

[From the Boston Post.]

The amiable Colfax, whose smile is perpetual and whose demeanor is regarded as urbanity itself, has not been able to smirk out of a suspicion of unfairness toward his old henchman and warmest supporter, Defrees. Poor Defrees has recently had his nose put very badly out of joint by the vote of the Senate, and seeing the nice, fat things of the printing taken away from him in a manner which it is mildness to term inconsiderate, is weeping about the capital and telling his sorrows to all who not being in quest of office have time to lend an ear. The baseness of ingratitude he fixes upon ex-Speaker Colfax, for whom he has worked early and late, improvised serenades and addresses, caused to be roundly and continuously puffed in the newspapers, and in his behalf performed those numerous acts of attention which secure an aggregate of prominence and popularity for an individual of the pretensions of the Speaker of the House. At Chicago there was not a wink of sleep for Defrees, so busily and unceasingly did he press the nomination of his idol. He was lavish of money and promises—promised everything under the sun if Colfax could be the nominee, and "smiled" himself almost as much as his smiling chief, until success was won. And then he reposed, supposing no reward could be too great for his exertions, and none too great for the Vice President to bestow.

But while indefatigable in the service of Colfax he was hurting the feelings of other aspirants. Senator Morton was one who viewed the rising of the Colfax star with disgust. Trumbull was another; indeed it is difficult to say who was not an applicant and who was not dismayed by the final choice. Then as now the great army of patriots whose politics were Radical, were possessed with an insatiate desire for the substantial part of the business of politics—the satisfaction of power and place; and Defree's activity and Mr. Colfax's success were unpalatable to the last degree, as well as confusing generally, to those whose hopes were dashed by the convention. Subsequently, looking to see what minor spoils could be secured, they arranged their plans slyly but successfully, and even, so the report goes, made overtures to the prime cause of the trouble, the Vice President himself, for a shuffle of the pack which should bring honors and good things to him and them, but grief to the humble, though faithful, satellite. The caucus for the election of officers was held, and the result is known. Poor Defrees' head rolled into the basket, while the ex-Speaker smiled just as serenely as ever.

It is hard for Defrees, but after all it is only the bitter fortune of political war. While the ex-Speaker is "proud" and "happy" and "pleased" about everything, Defrees can console himself only by epistolary rebuke, or in turning over his bank-book and reviewing the profits of a position which will know him no more. He has been a forehanded man, as we say in New England, and is not, perhaps, so much to be commiserated as his appeals for some other place might lead one to suspect. The lesson, however, is a bitter one, and will serve him for the balance of his life. The trust to be put in Vice Presidents evidently should be limited, for individuals may smile and smile and be—a Colfax.

HANNAH GRACE POWERS.

A Young Lady of Minnesota Left Destitute in London.

[From the London Times, 1st instant.]

At the Southwark Police Court, on Friday, Inspector Fox, of the M division, introduced to Mr. Selfe, the sitting magistrate, a very respectable and lady-like young woman for his Worship's advice and assistance. The Inspector said that on the previous night the young lady was found by a constable crying bitterly in High street, and, on questioning her, she said she was without home or money, and was in deep distress. The constable brought her to the station-house, when he (Inspector Fox) at once procured nourishment for her, and then she made the following statement, which he had no doubt was correct in every particular. She said her name was Hannah Grace Powers, the daughter of Maj. Powers, formerly of her Majesty's 3d dragoon guards, but at present residing in Minnesota, in the United States of America. In November last, she left her father's home for the purpose of visiting some relations in Glasgow, and sailed from New Orleans on the 11th of November for Europe in the Southern Empire. That vessel, after passing through extremely rough weather, was abandoned on the 10th of January off the Western Islands, and she left her in the jolly boat, with nine others. They were picked up by the Hermione and landed at Madeira. Afterward she was put on board the Dane and landed at Southampton. She was assisted by some kind people, and came up to London, whence she wrote to her relatives in Scotland. Not receiving any answer to her letters, she feared that her relations had left Glasgow, and she had since been travelling over the metropolis with the view of finding a gentleman who had formerly known her father, but unfortunately she had been unsuccessful. She further told him that she was without money, and did not know what to do until she found her friend. He (the inspector) took care that she was properly provided for until she had an opportunity of making her statement to his worship.

Mr. Selfe interrogated the young lady, and had no doubt as to the truth of the statement. He instructed the inspector to take charge of her, and see her placed in some respectable and comfortable place until inquiries could be made about her relatives. He had no doubt the press would take notice of the application, and by that means assist her to find her friends. Miss Powers thanked his worship and the police for their kindness. She had no wish to become a recipient of charity, but would rather accept any respectable situation where she could earn her own livelihood until she heard from her father and relations.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 25.

Judy Smith yesterday stole an old gingham bonnet from one of her "culled sisteren." The aggrieved party made oath that the bonnet was worth $25. Officer Rager went in quest of the bonnet-lifter and found an old rag with some dabby pieces of pasteboard sticking in it. He entered a nol. pros.

Joseph Worzy, who struck John Duffey across the face with a red hot iron paddle in the rolling mill several days ago, was before Mayor Hart yesterday and fined $10.

Reuben Robertson, Esq., County Trustee, went out to the county farm yesterday and located a site for a pest house. Mr. Chas. Sackett will at once proceed to build it.

Councilmen Joseph St. John and Frederick Borgerding were nominated for Councilmen in the Sixth ward on Wednesday night.

The nativity of the nominees for Councilmen in the different wards on Wednesday night is as follows: First ward, a German and an Irishman; Second ward, two Americans; Third ward, a German and a Frenchman; Fourth ward, a German and an American; Fifth ward, two Americans; Sixth ward, a German and an Irishman. Recapitulation—4 Germans, 3 Irishmen, 5 Americans, and 1 Frenchman.

M. Sloat, Esq., Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroad, arrived from New York yesterday morning.

Rev. William Langarl, the celebrated lecturer on the prophecies, will preach in the Court-house on Sunday, at 10 A. M. and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Langarl has devoted his lifetime to the study of the prophecies of the Old Testament, and as he makes them a specialty the public will find him, to say the least, very interesting. Subject on Sunday morning: "The mystery finished, the great truth of the age apprehended and proclaimed." Mr. Langarl is not a spiritualist, as some people seem to think.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The Democratic nominating convention convened in the court-house last evening. The proceedings were extraordinary if not unparalleled in the history of municipal conventions.

The meeting was called to order by L. G. Mathews, Esq., who requested everybody but delegates to clear out, excluding members of the press. We are indebted to a member of the convention for a report of the nominations and the officers of the convention. In view of the fact that there is considerable dissatisfaction among some disappointed office-seekers, the holding of the convention with closed doors was certainly unwise and injudicious.

P. V. Albright was chosen President and James H. Rice Secretary.

Nominations being entered upon resulted as follows:

For Mayor, William Hart; for City Marshal, Thomas Akers; for City Treasurer, Sol. Maibon; for City Clerk, Matt. I. Huetter; for City Assessor, Lyman Davis.

The following gentlemen were appointed to act as the Democratic City Executive Committee:

Chairman, L. G. Matthews, First ward; Philip Keedy, Second ward; George A. Seitzler, Third ward; Dan. B. Hipple, fourth ward; Charles Bowman, Fifth ward; James V. Kelso, Sixth ward.

The convention adjourned.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held in the Council Chamber last evening. Present—Mayor Wm. Hart and Councilmen Dorsi, Shrader, Fox, Hubbard, Cannon, Brown, Bradley, Winstandley, Jackson, Webster, Busby, and St. John.

On motion the proceedings of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Bradley presented a contract between the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway Company, stipulating that, in consideration of the fact that the city take $300,000 stock in said company, the company does agree that the machine shops and depot shall be built within the city limits, and no lateral branch shall join said road within twelve miles of the city, and no contract shall be made whereby the commercial interests of New Albany shall be impaired.

Councilman John B. Winstandley, on behalf of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the freeholders, asking the city to subscribe $300,000 stock in the New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railway company, reported that said petition had been examined and compared with the tax duplicates, and it was found a large majority of the freeholders had signed the petition.

The contract offered by Mr. Bradley was then adopted.

Alderman Winstandley then offered for adoption an ordinance providing for the issuance of bonds in the sum of $300,000, payable in twenty years, bearing seven per cent. interest, and authorizing the Mayor to take six thousand shares in the railroad company as aforesaid.

Alderman St. John moved that the ordinance be read and adopted by sections. Adopted.

The clerk proceeded to read the ordinance.

Alderman St. John said there had been a howl during the last year because the Council had given the Jeffersonville road the right-of-way through one of our alleys. Under the ordinance the company would have a right to locate the depot any place it saw fit. He wanted the ordinance modified so as to prevent any trouble in this respect.

Alderman Bradley said the gentleman was mistaken; that the new ordinance must be passed before the company could obtain the right of way into the city. The Council had no right to change the petition, as it came up as a command from the tax-payers of the city.

Alderman Hubbard understood it that the people asked a certain thing, and the railroad had accepted the conditions of that petition, but it did not give the right of way to the company.

Alderman St. John insisted that, under the petition, the company could bring the railroad in at any point they should see fit. If the President would give his word that the company would not enter the city without getting the right of way from the Council he would be satisfied.

Councilman Winstandley said the gentleman had discovered a mare's nest. Under a general law of the State railroad companies have the right of way into cities, but they must first tender to the property-holder the value of the property before condemning it.

Councilman Fox could not take the same view as Mr. St. John. He insisted that a subsequent ordinance must be adopted before the railroad could get the right of way.

Councilman St. John said the Council had the right to modify the petition.

Councilman Bradley said it had not.

Councilman Cannon wanted to know if the gentleman would override a law of the State.

After the reading of the fourth section, providing for the funding debt, Councilman Winstandley explained that it was something new, that the intention was that the city might buy up her own obligations at a discount, and to provide for the prompt payment of the interest.

Ald. St. John thought it would be best for the city to invest the sinking fund in Government securities, and to allow them to accumulate, and in time the city bonds can be bought at a considerable discount.

Ald. Winstandley differed with Mr. St. John, and entered upon a lengthy review of financial policy, and gave a history of the finances of the city for twenty years back, during which time the other members of the Council waited with the patience of Job for the end of his speech.

Aldermen Brown and St. John both rose at once. Mr. Brown wanted to know if these gentlemen were going to keep the Council here until morning. [Laughter]. He called for the question.

Alderman St. John insisted speaking, and said in reply to some remarks of Mr. Winstandley, that the Council had again and again refused to adopt reports of his in which he had recommended that appropriations be not made.

The ordinance was finally voted upon and passed its final reading.

After the transaction of several unimportant affairs about remitting taxes the Council adjourned.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 25.

The name of Dr. J. G. Caldwell is being mentioned as a candidate for Councilman in the Fourth ward.

R. W. Stevens, a soldier belonging to the command stationed near the city, was arrested on Wednesday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Mayor Poindexter fined him $6 70. He paid it.

On Wednesday three children died of scarlet fever in Port Fulton. That disease and the measles continue quite prevalent in Jeffersonville and its vicinity.

The First Presbyterian Church has granted to Rev. Thomas Crow a leave of absence for six months, with salary to continue the same as if present. Mr. Crow intends leaving for Europe shortly, on a tour for his health. Elders Thomas Caise and James W. Campbell have been appointed as a committee to supply the pulpit *ad interim*.

☞ Mr. Thackeray shared with some of his literary brethren of England the misfortune of suffering great affliction through his wife. Without being actually insane she was liable to sudden attacks of mental disturbance, which took the strange turn of driving her with irresistible force to some Methodist conventicle, where her over-excited mind found vent and relief in passionate shouting and screaming. Her tender husband having been told that to prevent her forcibly from attending such meetings would only aggravate the evil, overcame his strong distaste to all such displays, and not only allowed her to go but insisted upon one of her daughters accompanying her to the chapel. "Their place is by their mother's side," he said, simply, and he had the satisfaction to know that his unfortunate wife was thus protected against attacks of greater violence and the dangers incident to such night meetings in London, while his self-sacrifice gave him the hearty sympathy and sincere respect of his friends.—[Lippincott's Magazine.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	[illegible] A. M.
Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	5 P. M.
Kentucky River	DOVE No. 2	[illegible] P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.
St. Louis	MESSENGER	10 A. M.
Missouri River	TEMPEST	5 P. M.
Arkansas River	FORT GIBSON	12 M.

ARRIVALS—March 25.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. — Mal. Anderson, Cin.
Dexter, New Orleans — Leonora No. 2, Madison.
Cheyenne, Ark. river — Tobe Hurt, Cin.
Charmer, Cin. — Darling, Cin.
Palestine, Henderson.

DEPARTURES—March 25.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. — Mal. Anderson, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison. — Cheyenne, Cin.
Tobe Hurt, Wabash river. — Charmer, Evansville.
Darling, Memphis. — Palestine, Henderson.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf. — [illegible], Portland.
Lena, Portland. — Dexter, city wharf.

THE RIVER was rising very slowly yesterday, with 9 feet 8 inches water in the canal, 7 feet 8 inches water in the chute, and 6 feet 3 inches water on the rocks last evening—a rise of only one inch since our last report. Rain commenced falling before daylight yesterday morning, and continued with slight intermissions throughout the day, increasing in volume at night, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning. The disagreeable weather yesterday had a very depressing effect upon business, and but very little was transacted.

The Morning Star is the regular mail packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day, from the city wharf.

The Tempest is announced to leave for Missouri river, direct, at 5 P. M. to-day, from city wharf.

The Fort Gibson is advertised to leave for Arkansas river at 12 M. to-day, from the city wharf.

The Dove No. 2 goes to Kentucky river at 2 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The Messenger is advertised for St. Louis at 10 A. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The Dexter arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a deck load of cotton and a fair trip of people and miscellaneous freight. She will go over to New Albany to-day to have another of Stuckey's patent steam drums put on and to have her fire-beds and buckets altered. She will be at the city wharf Saturday morning and will leave for New Orleans Saturday afternoon.

The Virginia will arrive from New Orleans Saturday night, and leave for that port Tuesday evening.

The Kate Robinson and Lady Grace are announced to leave for St. Louis on Saturday.

The Charmer, for Evansville, added [illegible] tons of freight and a lot of people and stock here yesterday and descended the falls.

Capt. John Peckenpaugh has retired from command of the Palestine to recuperate, and Captain Frank Harry went out in command yesterday.

Capt. Vawter, formerly of the David White, was in the city yesterday. Capt. Vawter is, we believe, the inventor of a novel plan of economizing steam.

The Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company have perfected arrangements with Captains Kouns by which they will give through bills of lading to all points on Red river by the Kouns Line.

Capt. Geo. L. Kouns, President of the Red River Packet Company, has just closed the contract for the new Kouns packet, the Grand Era, which will be for the Red river trade. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 225 feet; beam, 40 feet; with 6½ feet hold. Her machinery will consist of 4 boilers 26 feet long and 40 inches in diameter; engines [illegible] capstan fore and aft. Her hull and cabins are to be built by the already famous builders, Stuart & Darmore; the boilers, machinery, &c., by Kirk, Bowen & Co. This is the third boat contracted for during this week by the above-named gentlemen, and speaks well for their enterprise. Capt. Kouns, clinging to old and successful associations, has named his boat the Grand Era, and this is the eleventh Era built by him. May he reap the reward his enterprise and integrity merits.

In addition to the parties who design building boats here this season, mentioned in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL, we learn that Capt. Chas. Gillis and Capt. Ainslie will each build a new boat for Red river. Capt. Lee, of the [illegible], will also build a new boat for Red river. Capt. Phillips will build to the machinery of the Judge Fletcher. Capt. Wilkerson, of the Cuba No. 2, will also build a new boat. Capt. Trimble will also build two boats for towing salt from the Avery Island salt works. All of the above named gentlemen will be here shortly, and will, we are assured, give Louisville builders the preference. Our builders have every facility for turning out first class work with promptness and dispatch, and upon such terms as cannot fail to please.

By reference to a card in another column it will be seen that R. S. Kirk, late of the famous Neal Works, Madison, Indiana, has, in connection with others, purchased the foundery and machine shop known as the Novelty Works. Captain R. S. Kirk is widely known in river circles, is energetic and enterprising and is a valuable acquisition to our city.

The towboats Diamond and Grand Lake ascended the falls yesterday with tows of empty barges. The Diamond goes to Pittsburg and the Grand Lake will take a tow of coal South.

The following is the run of coal from the 1st instant to date:

ARRIVALS.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.
Panther	5	[illegible]
Hercules	—	[illegible]
Eagle	—	[illegible]
J. S. Neel	—	[illegible]
Warner	—	[illegible]
V. F. Wilson	1	[illegible]
Fred. Wilson	2 N. C.	[illegible]
Diamond	—	[illegible]
Star	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltic	4	[illegible]
Mary Ann	4	[illegible]
Tom Rees	1	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. J. Bigby	—	[illegible]
Sam Roberts	—	[illegible]
Wild Cat	1 N. C.	[illegible]
O. H. Ormsby	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. J. Baker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antelope	—	[illegible]
Simpson Horner	8	—
Leader	—	[illegible]
Resolute	4	[illegible]
Arrow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key Stone	—	[illegible]
Bengal Tiger	—	[illegible]
Collier	—	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total—2,700,000 bushels.

DEPARTURES.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	Destination.
Diamond	—	[illegible]	Memphis.
Alps	4	[illegible]	Memp. & N. O.
Mary Alice	10	—	New Orleans.
Baltic	—	12	Cairo & Memp.
S. Horner	[illegible]	[illegible]	New Orleans.
Antelope	—	—	Dubuque.
A. J. Baker	5	[illegible]	Baton Rouge.
Bengal Tiger	—	14	Cumbl. river.
D. Fulton No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	Natchez.
	40	74	

Total 1,750,000 bushels.

The towboat Grand Lake arrived from below and will probably have a return trip of 18 boats to New Orleans.

COAL AT WEST LOUISVILLE AWAITING SHIPMENT TO SOUTHERN PORTS.

	Boats.	Barges.
J. S. McDonald	—	[illegible]
Grand Lake Company	[illegible]	—
Horner, Wood & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Faucett	[illegible]	11
Wm. H. Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. MacAteer	—	[illegible]

Total, [illegible],000 bushels.

The Petrolia No. 2 is laid up at Evansville and will be offered for sale.

The steamer Caroline, Capt. Bateman, succeeded in recovering [illegible] bales of cotton from the wreck of the Cuba No. 2, out of the [illegible] she had on board when she sank. The balance is as good as lost to the original owners. [illegible]

Kentucky river is rising, with nine feet in the channel at Frankfort.

Capt. D. H. Silver has returned home from the wreck of the Peoria City, and is now looking for a boat suitable to take her place in the "O" line.

Fred. Tomlinson, an old river mate, died of consumption, at the Opera Hotel, corner of Fourth and the river, last night. His burial will take place to-day at ten o'clock.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, March 25.—The Kilgour passed down today [illegible] bags corn, 600 head stock, 500 bbls sundries, 300 bales hay, and 100 tons miscellaneous freight. The Virginia passed up this evening, adding the following: [illegible]

River rising slowly. Weather unsettled. Business improving.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—Weather very mild, now raining. Monongahela stationary. Arrived—Armadillo from Fayette. Departed—Glendale, St. Paul; Tom Farrow, St. Louis; very good trip.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, March 25.—Weather clear and pleasant. [illegible] Monongahela river 8 feet 10 inches and falling.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—River stationary, 10 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather rainy. Arrived—[illegible] Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Heavy rains. Departed—Republic. Arrived—Alps [illegible] Longworth.

CAIRO, March 25.—Port List—Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Belle Memphis, from Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Armenia, from Pittsburg to Cairo, 2 A. M.; Norman, from Evansville to Memphis, 2 A. M.; Kilgour, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Cairo, from St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Arkansas, Evansville packet, 5 P. M.; Virginia, from New Orleans to Louisville, 7 P. M. River rose 2 inches. Rained all night and morning. Clear in the evening.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Weather clear. River rising. Departed—Belle St. Louis, for St. Louis; City of Alton, for Vicksburg; Louisville and Bismarck, for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Arrived—Illinois and Schuyler, from Peoria; [illegible] from Kansas City; Mary McDonald, from Pittsburg; Albion, Ohio river; [illegible], from Vicksburg; Harry Johnson and Lucy Bertram, from Keokuk; Belle Memphis, from Memphis. Departed—Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; T. L. McGill, Omaha; Luminary, Vicksburg; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Illinois, Peoria; Mary Davage, Pittsburg. River rising slowly and all the upper streams improving. Weather mild and wet. Business active. The ice in the upper Mississippi is giving way at various places and the river is probably open to Dubuque or above.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Arrived—W. F. Curtis, Kanawha; Sam J. Hale, Memphis; [illegible], New Orleans; Emma Graham, Pittsburg; Lawrence, St. Louis; Golden Eagle, Wheeling; St. Mary's, New Orleans. Departed—Messenger, St. Paul; Westmoreland, New Orleans; Tempest, Omaha. River twenty-eight feet in the channel and rising. Rainy during the day; thunder storms and heavy rain at night. Business dull.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

Captain Jno. D. Adams, Superintendent of the Arkansas River Packet Company, will arrive here to-day, to look after his interests.

Capt. Elliott is coming here with the Legal Tender to load for White river. [illegible]

[illegible]

Capt. Ham. Norris has retired from the command, [illegible] packet Annie Laurie. She will hereafter be in charge of Capt. [illegible] Thayer, with Mr. W. E. Thayer in the office.

[illegible]

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The Louisiana, lying at the foot of Vine street, will depart for New Orleans on Saturday, and will be followed by the [illegible] Wednesday. The Louisiana has splendid guards top deck, and a fine cabin for passengers.

The Enquirer of the same date says:

[illegible] St. Louis, in command of Capt. W. C. [illegible]

The Vicksburg Herald, of Tuesday, says:

The Belle Lee on her last trip down made the run from Red Church to New Orleans, [illegible] being the quickest time made by any boat from that point to the city. She had seven hundred and nine bales of cotton, over five thousand sacks of cotton seed, with other freight, and a large passenger list. She had to contend with a stiff wind.

The New Orleans Times of the 23d says:

The steamer Caroline, Capt. Bateman's boat, went to the head of the Red river raft, [illegible] steamer Cuba No. 3, recently sunk in [illegible] canal. The latter appeared to be in better condition than [illegible] will doubtless bring a good price at the sale.

[illegible] boat for payment. [illegible] Surely, this is a novel way of doing business, and a very loose way, and, at all events, one that creates a good deal of trouble out of nothing. Hereafter, boats landing at Bayou Sara should make known to the wharfinger, or the individual who collects the wharfage, that they are ready to pay the bill if it is just.

The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says:

The M. C. Porter, long under water, has been twice raised and each time returned to the bosom of mother earth. The operators expected finally to get her afloat and on the docks last evening.

Captain Andy Miller, of the Huron, is in town. He runs the boat in the interest of the new bridge over the Missouri at St. Charles. Two piers are up and the men are working on four more. The grading is all done for the approaches, and the bridge will be completed and crossing cars next fall.

The Phil. Sheridan, as well as the Tom Jasper has a lot of railroad iron aboard.

The Bon Accord arrived yesterday at noon with the hull of the new steamer Emilie Labarge. The boat will soon be completed.

The confidence game was played yesterday on a youth, a passenger on the Mary McDonald. The sum of $40 was simply transferred—all the cash owned by the youth, who was from the Elysian fields of the sunny South, where, perhaps, confidence games are unknown.

There is a large sandbar forming opposite the [illegible] at Kansas City, about the middle of the river. The ferryboats are compelled to go to the head of the bar and drop down in crossing.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

There are three or four patriots who want the postoffice at Georgetown.

Four thousand dollars worth of postage stamps are sold annually at the Paris postoffice.

Nicholas county boasts of a petrified stump of tree standing in the field where it grew.

The dogs of Frankfort are to be registered, under penalty of death to the dog and a fine to the owners.

Maple sugar sells at thirty cents per pound and molasses at $2 50 per gallon in Georgetown.

A fine set of fishing tackle has just been finished by a Frankfort manufacturer for Joe Jefferson.

A number of mad dogs have recently been killed in Covington and others are running at large.

A session of the United States District Court, Judge Ballard presiding, commenced in Paducah Tuesday.

The wheat looks flourishing in Washington, Marion, Spencer, Nelson, and Bullitt counties.

The Kentucky State Medical Society will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at the City Library rooms, in the city of Lexington, on the first Tuesday of April next.

The new Presbyterian Church in Maysville, owned by the Assembly Division, was dedicated on Sunday. The church, though small, is very handsome, and cost $6,500.

George Burdett, a lad aged about thirteen years, broke his leg in jumping out of a swing at the academy in Mount Washington last Monday.

The President yesterday nominated to the Senate B. H. Carpenter for Postmaster of Shelbyville, and J. M. Stockton for postmaster of Maysville.

A small negro boy in Mackville accidentally shot and killed himself Monday morning while trying to cock a pistol, which a young man left on a table while the owner ate breakfast.

Rev. George F. Pentecost, of the First Baptist church of Covington, has declined the call which he received a short time ago, to become the pastor of the First Baptist church of Cincinnati, at a salary of $5,000.

Moreau Brown, President of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, has made application to the county of Woodford for a subscription of $75,000 to the capital stock of said company. The County Court has submitted the question to a vote of the people of said county, to be polled on Saturday, the 1st day of May next.

The Paris, Kentuckian says: "The slander suit of Young vs. Letton has at last been settled by compromise, Letton paying $250. It has been on the docket for eleven years. Young at first got a judgment in our court for $4,000. On appeal it was reversed and sent back to this court, and change of venue granted to Nicholas. The lawyers' fees have amounted to $3,500. Garret Davis, Gov. Robinson, R. W. Woolley, W. W. Alexander, and others have been engaged in the case."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A velocipede school is to be established in Mobile.

The Masonic fraternity in Georgia is said to be over 16,000 strong.

Macon, Ga., wants to hire out her lamp posts to advertising pedlars.

Sardis, Miss., wants a foundery, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Pat. Bannon, Esq., of this city, owns real estate in Sardis, Miss.

Ben. S. Turner, colored, has qualified as tax collector of Dallas county, Ala.

Between $30,000 and $90,000 have been subscribed at Americus, Ga., for the purpose of erecting a cotton factory at that place.

The Mayor of Mobile has issued an order revoking all keno licenses, as they were issued under a misapprehension of the law.

On Sunday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the office of the Clarksville, Tenn., Jacksonian.

At Fort Valley, Ga., on Saturday last, a negro woman stabbed and killed another woman for slapping her child.

A harbinger of spring in the form of a man wearing a white linen coat appeared in Montgomery, Ala., Sunday.

A second-hand set of false teeth was sold at auction in Montgomery, Ala., Monday, for seventy cents.

Warrants have been issued against all the gamblers in Montgomery, Ala., and quite a number have been arrested.

Railroads from Boston to Huntsville, Ala., have agreed to pass excursionists as fly-cents per mile.

Green peas have made their appearance in Atlanta in limited quantities and almost fabulous prices.

A minister in Mitchell county, Ga., says that "the Bible is truth" and then persecuted and gave to Adam was —— tobacco!

"Los dos Republicas" is the name of a paper printed in the Spanish language in New Orleans, and devoted to the interests of free Cuba and Mexico.

Two soldiers in Greenville, Ala., offered an insult to some young ladies. The father and brother of the ladies promptly thrashed the rascals.

The room of Col. A. E. Reynolds, of Corinth, Miss., was entered on last Monday night, and his pockets robbed of upwards of $1,000.

The newspaper publishers of North Louisiana and Eastern Texas will hold a convention in Shreveport, La., commencing May 1st.

Professor Jerome Cochran, of Mobile, delivers the oration at the next meeting of the Alumni Society of the Medical College at Nashville, Tenn.

Planters are greatly behind in Lafayette county, Miss., in their preparation for a crop. At last accounts the lands were unplowed, and the ground has been too wet to plow.

Mrs. Susan R. Martin, of Cotton Gin Port, Monroe county, Miss., publishes her husband, who is now with a widow woman upon his own relations.

Capt. Geo. Breckinridge, of Botetourt county, Va., while out hunting a few days ago, killed a catamount which measured 4½ feet in length.

A negro girl, named Amanda Coates, charged with burning an infant child, was tried at Russellville, Missouri, last week, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

Little Rock, Ark., was visited by a terrible hail storm on the 16th inst. One man was killed, another seriously wounded, and nearly every pane of glass in the town broken.

Reynolds, Taylor county, Ga., last Saturday, a little child, while under the influence of liquor, accidentally shot and killed its brother, who was trying to persuade him to behave himself.

The investigation among civil offices in Mobile county, Miss., gives much inconvenience. There being no Probate Clerk, the young people cannot get married legally, and quite an awkward position of affairs has consequently arisen.

According to a recent assessment of the taxable property in Savannah, the lots are valued at $6,978,555, and the improvements at $8,573,450, or a total valuation of $13,219,140, being an increase of $1,750,000 over the assessment of 1868.

The rite of confirmation was administered in St. Lazarus church, Memphis, on Tuesday evening last, by Bishop Penn Pitt, assisted by Rev. Dr. Fitzhugh, of the New York Protestant, of the new Memphis Episcopal church, and a number of others.

Mike Crane, an employe of the W. U. Telegraph Co., was accidentally injured at Jackson, Miss., Monday, while attempting to separate a fight between two of his fellow-laborers. He received a severe blow on the head from the fist of one of the belligerents, which knocked him down.

David Young, a colored Radical preacher in Madison, Miss., has been committed to jail upon a charge of arson. The house supposed to have been fired was the property and the age of the principal Radical leader in the city of the South.

Mr. Henry Stam, Sen., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Titusville, Florida, died a few days since from injuries received while in the act of driving a team of horses. The animals became frightened, and fell on a drunken man who was lying on the ground.

The cause which has brought Mrs. Surratt's Harrold tobacconist into the market is said to be the fact that they bought that leaf tobacco which, during the war, Surratt put in charge and sent over the lines of the original owners, who had refused to sell their property in the South.

Some enterprising fanatics at Shabuta, Georgia, have discovered that the 15th amendment conferred the right to steal on any and everywhere they choose. Accordingly they went about stopping pigs on a principle. He got one of the gang, and made a hearty luncheon boil him to a mere lump of bones.

A terrible affray occurred on the 12th inst., in Attala county, Miss., between three brothers named Bull. They got intoxicated, fell out, and the youngest began to quarrel with the eldest brother, and during the altercation the elder brother was stabbed with a knife so as to greatly endanger his life. He was still living on the 15th, but in a critical condition.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, has offered $5,000 reward for the apprehension of the parties who lynched Jeff Martin, a negro, at Spring Place, Ga. Martin had been placed in jail for attempting to commit a rape upon the person of a lady of that place, who has been an invalid for more than a year, and to whom he formerly belonged.

In Wilcox county, Ga., on the 10th inst., as Mrs. Mary Land and her two daughters were clearing up a piece of ground they had occasion to move a pine log some twenty-five feet long and of corresponding thickness. Being upon a hillside their force started it down the hill, and one of the children, aged ten or eleven, followed after it. While passing it along she fell over and the log rolled over her, crushing her to death instantly.

Our special correspondent, Rip Van Winkle, writing from Sardis, Miss., says: "When Mr. Newcomb and Col. Fisk passed here some weeks ago, I tried to stop them but could not. If they would only form the connection at Memphis with the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and then bring some capital and enterprise down into Mississippi, their road and your city would reap a fine harvest from the movement. The fruit is ripe, why not gather it? But no effort is being made by your merchants to extract trade from this section, and but one house has had a representative here during the winter."

Texas has remarkable tragedies. The negro who outraged Mrs. Sarah C. Newland at Gainsville, recently, was caught last week and taken to the house of the violated woman, where he was chained to a post in the kitchen. About 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, while one of the guards slept and the other was out, Mrs. Newland approached the negro, who had been hoarding for a pistol with which to kill himself, and he remarked, "Pas it against my head." The prick of the pistol was then heard, and the ball entered the negro's head, but above the left ear and passed through. Another shot was fired without effect. Before expiring the negro suffered a great deal. Mr. Newland, the husband, is a discharged Union soldier.

The Late Jacob Swigert, Sr.

In another column will be found the melancholy intelligence of the death at Frankfort of Jacob Swigert, Sr. The State and the community in which he lived so long, honored and respected by all, are thus deprived of one of the best citizens in the land. His loss to his family and his friends is irreparable. He has left behind him an unblemished reputation and a character which will be an example to the youth of the State to endeavor to imitate. Peace to his ashes!

Breckinridge.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge arrived in the city yesterday from Lexington, and will sojourn for a day or two at the Louisville Hotel.

In appearance he is not so changed as the newspapers have represented him. Indeed he reminds us rather of that John C. Breckinridge, who, full of youth and hope, received the spontaneous nomination of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, than the care worn exile of the Radical imagination; he is not old, nor gray-bearded, nor cast down. Why should he be so?

His participation in the Confederate movement need not be, and doubtless is not, a source of regret, and a residence of four or five years abroad has, in general, a rejuvenating tendency. He looks well and hearty, and—though we confess our disinclination to pay compliments to any man on his personal appearance—is handsomer than ever. It gives us pleasure to welcome him to Louisville. He has many friends here who will be glad to see him.

It seems to us that the Radical press has behaved about as shabbily toward Gen. Breckinridge as it could behave toward any one. Before he reached his home the Radical organs, one and all, opened a raking fire upon him. Since his return they have gone out of their way to tempt him with bribes to his ambition. In both instances they were insincere, as, in both instances, they mistook their man. Gen. Breckinridge is certainly above the reach of current criticism. He seeks no office, but he shirks no responsibility, and claims simply the privileges of private citizenship after his long and very brilliant career. As to the future, that is a sealed book to him and the rest of us. We seek not to open it. Nor does he.

In his social relations Gen. Breckinridge is universally admired, liked, and respected. He has always had a rare talent for making friends. Therefore, in society, he is necessarily conspicuous, and wherever he goes will receive, as in Louisville, a cordial reception from political friends and foes.

The Mayoralty.

We have repeatedly observed that we have no private inclinations to gratify in the pending contest for Mayor. For us, one candidate, personally, is as good as another. Mr. Bunce is doubtless as good a man as Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Gilchrist as good as either. We would make invidious distinctions against no man. But the COURIER-JOURNAL is the recognized organ of the Democratic party, not only in this city, but in Kentucky and in the South, and it has a duty to perform, which exceeds all local bounds.

If it is not organization, what is it, that makes Radicalism so strong to-day? It is undoubtedly organization. The most perfect system of drill now known on this continent is practiced by the Republican party. This holds it together and keeps it compact and powerful. Vain indeed will prove the efforts of the Democracy to dislodge it if we permit personal or local feelings to divide us and allow our discipline to be shattered by individual contentions. Our policy, nay, our very life, lies in strict organization.

We have shown how Mr. Baxter was nominated. Had Mr. Bunce or Mr. Gilchrist received the nomination, so given, instead of Mr. Baxter, we should support the successful aspirant. We do not believe that fraud was confined to one side, if it was true that it did. We hope that it was not used at all. If it was used, however, "bolting" is not the way to mend matters, and ought to be discouraged by Democrats who look beyond the present moment to a time when we shall have need of all our forces to combat the enemy.

There are all manner of foolish stories circulated about Mr. Baxter. Many of these were exploded long ago, and some of them are so foolish as to be discreditable only to those who give them entertainment. The latest of these canards represents that Mr. Baxter once declared that he hoped he might live to see the day when the Ohio river would run out of its banks with rebel corpses, each corpse mounted by the stars-and-stripes and singing "hallelujah!" This is of a piece with the rest. When you trace a man, don't mince words.

Now, Mr. Baxter is about as acceptable to the rank and file of the Democracy as any one man is likely to be. He is energetic, capable, and honest, and will make a good Mayor. As to his record, it is good enough; for, on the record question in revolutionary times, few active men have had a more brilliant one. It gives us pleasure to welcome him to Louisville. He has many friends here who will be glad to see him.

Night-work and Day-work.

Well, the Senate has acted upon the tenure-of-office law at last after several days of doubt, perplexity, hesitation, dissension, and inaction. The story was briefly told by our Washington telegraphic correspondent in our paper of yesterday. The facts are exceedingly discreditable both to President Grant and to the Radical majority of the Senate. A proposed modification of the law was got up in a caucus of Radical Senators on Tuesday night, although a portion of them, including prominent leaders, left the room in disgust, and, the next night, at midnight, a Radical committee waited on the President and succeeded in at length prevailing upon him to accept the proposed modification as a compromise. So, in the darkest and weirdest hour of the twenty-four, the modification was agreed to on both sides, and, on Wednesday, the stipulation, the covenant, the contract, the bargain, was submitted to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee of that body, and, after a four hours' debate, passed by a vote of 37 to 15, seven of the Radical Senators, without any regard to Grant's weak and silly surrender, uniting with the eight Democratic Senators present in refusing to go for anything short of a full and unconditional repeal of the obnoxious law.

The Radical majority of the Senate humiliated themselves and basely degraded and disgraced their high official positions by sending a midnight committee to wait upon the President, to expostulate with him, to negotiate with him, and to learn from him what he would consent to do or to let be done in regard to the tenure-of-office law. The business of Senators was to move in their own sphere of official action, and to do within that sphere what they knew or believed to be right, leaving the President and all others to act for themselves. They knew that he hated and opposed the law which they wished to retain, and surely their conduct in getting up a committee to dicker and higgle with him, to tinker a compromise that might save them and satisfy him, was not only unstatesmanlike but unmanly, mean-spirited, and vile, and his course in parleying with them and letting himself be pacified with what he had notoriously on all occasions denounced was not less so. There was abasement on both sides, a free degustation of dirt on both sides.

The tenure-of-office bill, as agreed on by the President and the committee and passed by the Senate, subjects all removals of officers during the recess of the Senate to the approval of the Senate at any time within thirty days after the reassembling of that body, the removed persons to resume their offices if their removals are disapproved. Of course this supposes or implies that the reasons of their removals shall be made known to the Senate, for, without such knowledge, the act of the Senate in opposing or disapproving would be absurd and preposterous. But submitting to the Senate the reasons of removals is exactly what Gen. Grant has vehemently protested that he would not do and could not be induced to do. Either he has yielded upon this point or he and the Senate are playing the poorest fool-game that ever was heard of, a game fit only to be enacted before an assemblage of natural-born, driveling idiots. But the explanation of Grant's humiliation of himself seems to be this: the midnight committee assured and convinced him, that, if he should insist on his position, the tenure-of-office law would be repealed chiefly through the votes and influence of the Democratic Senators, who would thus win all the credit of accomplishing his main desire, and would at the same time place the Radical Senators in a disgraceful position. And this argument actually prevailed with him. Claiming, as he has done, to be independent and high-minded, claiming to act upon broad principles, claiming to be "of no party though elected by a party," he tamely and abjectly surrenders what he has strenuously and even haughtily contended for as due to his own dignity and the dignity of his office, and all to prevent Democratic Senators from having the name of doing what they are willing to do and what he wants done. There can be nothing in stich a President. There is no manhood in him. He is backbone than in a tow string. He can no more stand erect than an empty meal-bag.

The miserable compromise, having passed the Senate, goes now to the House of Representatives. The House has repeatedly declared by very large majorities in favor of a total and unconditional repeal of the tenure-of-office law. It has committed itself against the whole law in the directest and strongest manner. Gen. Butler, it is said, is mustering and disciplining his forces to defeat the Senate's bill in the House without regard to the pattering, tinkering, puddling, between the President and the Senate. In this case we wish very well to his efforts, but we expect very little if anything from them. Undoubtedly the great anxiety of the House in favor of the total repeal of the law has had its origin and its life in the anxiety of the masses of the Radicals of the House to please the President, and, inasmuch as they find now that he has formally stipulated to be pleased with something else, we cannot question that they will be as alert to stand by him in his new attitude as they were in his old one.

Gov. Morton.

The defeat of the Indiana Radicals in the special elections to the Legislature on Tuesday was overwhelming. It greatly disappointed both parties, and both perhaps alike. The Radical organs in Indiana and elsewhere rejoiced beforehand in the idea that the resigning Democrats would encounter at the polls a rebuke that would constitute a great lesson throughout all the future. But the whole of those members were triumphantly sustained and re-elected. There was not even the one exception to which we referred in our notice yesterday morning as having probably occurred. There was not so much as a single discordant note to mar the general and beautiful harmony. And now the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature, armed with the sword and shield of the popular verdict, can defy their enemies and the enemies of the Constitution. Oh that the Radicals of the Indiana Senate and House of Representatives, they who support the fifteenth constitutional amendment, had the virtue and the courage to resign as the Democratic members resigned, and to submit to their constituents the question of their re-election! What rare sights the people would make them see!

How strange that we hear no more from Governor Morton on the subject of his joint resolution recently offered in the Senate of the United States, providing that, in all cases where Congress submits constitutional amendments to the action of the States, bare majorities of the State Legislatures shall constitute quorums, anything in the State constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Morton brought forward and defended his resolution with great parade, but, in spite of all his reputed energy, he is permitting the thing to sleep itself to death. Let him wake up and wake it up. And, if he can carry his resolution, probably he had better not let his radical ambition rest there. There may be other heights or depths to be attained. After getting a law enacted that, when Congress submits a constitutional amendment to a State, a bare majority of such of the members of the State Legislature as may happen to be present shall constitute a quorum competent to act upon the question of ratification, probably he can procure the enactment of still another law, providing, that, when so wise and great a body as the Congress of the United States or even the Senate by itself shall desire to refer a constitutional amendment to a State, one-third or one-fourth or even a smaller proportion of the Legislature shall be a quorum fully qualified and empowered to ratify the measure and make it a part of the Federal Constitution. Why should Morton be so faint-hearted and irresolute as to pause, when, at every step he takes in his Jacobinical mountings,

"Hills peep o'er hills and Alps on Alps arise."

Georgia.

A great deal of wrath and indignation is expressed by the Radicals of Congress at the Georgia Legislature's refusal to ratify the constitutional amendment. Vengeance is sworn against the State, and her Governor, so-called, and other scalawag officials and private citizens, are at Washington urging measures of malice and vengeance as vehemently as possible. We do not see that anything much worse can be done than is contemplated and provided in the joint resolution lately reported in the Senate by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, but that the whole spirit of that malignant and savage measure will be executed we have not a doubt. It will be executed in a spirit of fierce and bitter exultation. It will be executed with the grim joy that a painted and whooping Indian feels when he beholds his victims licked by the serpent-tongues of the flames around the stake. And President Grant, much as he may have been arguing against the power of Congress under the Constitution to subject Georgia to the treatment which the Radicals of that body contemplate and threaten and are preparing to carry out, will be as quiescent and inert as a mass of dead matter throughout the whole business, contenting himself with executing, without inquiry, the Congressional decrees, whatever they may be.

Look at this thing, fellow-citizens. View it squarely. A proposed constitutional amendment is submitted to all the States to be ratified or rejected by them through their Legislatures or conventions. The theory at least is that the States shall have the privilege of voting just as they please, the privilege of either ratifying or rejecting the amendment without rendering themselves liable by either course to punishment. The expression of their will and only that purports to be asked for and desired. If there is no freedom of voting, the vote is as meaningless as the wind. But a State, Georgia for instance, sees fit to reject an amendment proposed to her, thanks proper to declare that she doesn't want it but prefers the old constitution as it stands. At this, Congress swells with rage and sets itself at work to persecute and oppress and torment the State until she will consent to yield up her will to the Congressional will. If this is now the order of things, if such a projected outrage can succeed, if our Government is actually so far centralized, consolidated, monarchized, that one department of the Government may inflict whatever punishment it pleases upon States that do not bow to its dictation in matters which the Constitution directly and explicitly submits to the free action of the States, why should not Congress at once, instead of stopping to enact a mockery and a sham, issue upon its own responsible head a royal or Sultanic decree that what it proposes is adopted and shall be enforced and obeyed without reference to the vote or the will of any State or any number of States?

The Radicals are daily talking power from the people, and we suppose that this is generally understood. The people do not seem at all disposed to resist with much energy the regular steps of encroachment and aggression as these are successively taken. Possibly their plan is to wait until all power shall have been wrested from them and then to wrench back the whole at once. We don't admire the plan much. It seems considerably worse than none at all.

Waning Confidence.

It is well understood, that, in spite of all attempts and half-attempts and sham attempts at compromise and conciliation, a distrust of Grant is increasing among the Radical leaders at Washington. The leaders see that he can at present be controlled by them to a great extent, but they realize that he is unstable and unsettled in his views and purposes, and they can't know who will have possession of him to-morrow or whether the rather he is in a freak of obstinacy that they have discovered in him may not at some time start him off suddenly and unexpectedly upon a little career of his own. Even Carl Schurz, the new Senator from Missouri, is disposed to flout him. The Missouri Senator, in a speech just one week ago to-day, called on those members of Congress who had impeached one President not to flinch before the face of his successor. Strong suspicion of Grant's purposes, notwithstanding his palpable lack of nerve, are entertained, and even indignant disapproval of the plan or plans pursued by him in reference to the appointments is loudly or deeply uttered on all sides. His own political friends say that his whole theory of appointments is false and his practice mischievous. They hold both the theory and the practice to be unworthy of respect. They see that low and contemptible influences are at work in all directions. A very prominent Radical or Republican member of the House remarked to us, in Frankfort, on Tuesday, in the hall of that body, and with the intention of being heard by all around him, "If I am not worthy of consultation when the postmaster of my own town is to be appointed, I am not to represent my district; I must notify my constituents to select another Representative." This remark, it is said, called forth corresponding replies from the Radical members around.

United States and Great Britain.

Gen. Grant talked repeatedly about the Reverdy Johnson treaty and the Alabama claims, &c., &c., before his inauguration, but he is said to have kept very close silence upon the subject since. Having talked too much in regard to it, he doesn't now talk at all. Probably this is best. The less he says the more he is likely to embarrass his administration. The people of the United States, so far as we can judge, feel no special anxiety or impatience as to the settlement of the claims. They justly think that the matter stands very well as it is. They know that we cannot, without going to war, a thing not to be thought of, obtain the whole amount of our equitable claims for the results growing out of Great Britain's hostility to us in our time of trouble, and they know that it would be a terrible thing to Great Britain if the claims should go unadjusted and the precedent set by her should thus remain to be adopted and used against her in future wars among civilized nations. In our opinion, there can be in the Alabama case no possible settlement that would be half so satisfactory to the American people as no settlement at all. If England is disposed to make advances to us in a high and liberal spirit, let us meet her in a similar spirit, but we should do ourselves the justice to bear in mind that it is her interests and not ours that are involved in the pending effort at negotiation. Non-action would do well for us; it would be worse than almost the worst kind of action for her.

But we are apprehensive that non-action, even for the accomplishment of a great purpose, may not satisfy President Grant. It may leave a craving void in his bosom for excitement and glory.

☞ President Grant is confused, his head is turned, he doesn't know where he is. He stands in the midst of a political thicket and can not see his way out nor get the bearings of the compass. He was dreadfully whipped by Lee half a dozen times in getting through the "Wilderness" in his march to the James, and, while he is in a more perplexing and hopeless "wilderness" now than he was then, there seems not to be in the distance any City Point awaiting him.

☞ Mr. Hoar and some other friends of Gen. Grant presented him with an exceedingly handsome library. Here was a fine opportunity for them to economize if they had only thought of it. They might have given their friend a set of prettily-painted and gilded wooden imitation-books, such as we have all seen, and he would have never discovered the difference.

Butler's Relief Bill.

Although Gen. Butler's bill for the removal of the disabilities of the Southern people has not been published, the fact is known that he proposes to allow the people to put their disabilities taken off without making applications to Congress for the favor. His bill provides that they shall do certain things or say or swear certain things as a condition of relief, and that, having fulfilled the condition, they shall, by the force of their own acts or language, be relieved from their disabilities they are under, and restored to the exercise of all the political rights possessed by any portion of the community. Whether Butler's bill is just or not depends upon what it requires men to do or to say in order to the enjoyment of political rights. But it is at least just and proper in so far as it exempts them from the odious necessity of making their applications to Congress. We have grave doubts whether the bill, with this important exemption in it, can pass through Congress, for very many of the Radical members of that body have looked to the power of relieving from political disabilities as a means of partisan influence; and, more than that, they have, in hundreds of cases, filled their pockets at the expense of the persons whom they have undertaken to serve. The worse the case presented to them, the more gladly they have undertaken it, for bad cases have, as a general rule, brought them richer pecuniary rewards than any others.

☞ The Rome (Ga.) Sentinal asks "what can be worse than a scalawag." Why, two scalawags, of course.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ J. C. Wood & Co., manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers in hosiery, underwear, yarns and notions, 168 Market street, up stairs, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville.

☞ Lavlet's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy—Sure cure. For sale by J. W. SEATON & CO., Druggists, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

☞ Clouds seem to be the order of the day now, but Webster's pictures are first class all the time.

POSTPONED.—The auction sale of Cave Hill Marble Works has been postponed till Monday, 29th, on account of bad weather.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHEAP PRINTING.

20 per cent. saved by getting your printing done at the Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms. Call and see samples. m26 d6

☞ **Military Goods and Regalia Trimmings at MAD. D. RUHL'S, 115 Fourth street.**

☞ **Refrigerators, a splendid line of best patents; Masser's, Packer's, Torrey's and Gooch's Freezers, Filters, Water Coolers, porcelain and stone for linings, and new goods in general, just received at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth. m25 d3**

☞ **Silk and Cotton Cord, Fringes and Tassels, at wholesale and retail, MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth st.**

Stop! Listen for a Moment!

WHY NOT YOUR SUFFER with sick headache, neuralgia, nervousness, indigestion, or that kindred sickness, when by stopping into a drug store you can get for bottles of Wm. H. Hall's Sarsaparilla, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and tones and strengthens the whole system, and in turn, thereby reinstating the old life of the system and sealing the poor dyspeptic a trial feels like a new person?

Have you that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Ward's Rubefa. Have you a cough or cold, or even consumption in its early stages? Ward's Expectorant. Are you a sufferer from female irregularities? Try Ward's Female Regulator. Not one of the preparations of that kind. Go and get about three bottles of Ward's Sarsaparilla, Ward's Rubefa, and Ward's Bitters—compounded of ingredients purely vegetable—and you will have the most eminent physicians in Kentucky. Try it. Do try it.

The above valuable medicament is presented to the public, not as an experiment, but as an article whose virtues have been tested by a many years' experience in the limbs or back, neuralgia and rheumatism. It needs no long-drawn-out eulogy, but as any rheumatic sufferer in earth will soon be apparent, and its remedial virtues fully appreciated by all who may try it.

W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor,
Covington, Ky.

mh31 d6m

☞ **Buttons of all descriptions at MAD. D. RUHL'S, 115 Fourth street.**

MERCHANTS'

Business Cards from $2 to $4 per 1,000, at the Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms. mar23 d6

☞ **Gold and Silver Trimmings, Stars and Fringes, at MAD. D. RUHL'S, 115 Fourth street.**

☞ Go to Dr. Bedford, No. 35, Jefferson street, and get your teeth extracted without pain, and a specialty to give the gas, and no charge for services; $1 for the first tooth. Fresh gas always on hand.

☞ **The largest and latest assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings at MAD. D. RUHL'S, 115 Fourth street.**

Mar21 SuWAfIm

☞ Every housekeeper who wishes to make good biscuit, cakes, &c., should use Dooley's yeast powder. It has been ever offered the public. Perfectly pure, it is healthy and nutritious. For sale by the best grocers. Try it. mar14 eod1m

☞ **Black Walnut Brackets and Iron Brackets, Walnut Towel Racks, Closets, all new goods, just received at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.**

☞ **Dooly's Superior Chemical Yeast Powder has no equal. Warranted fine. Never fails. Try it. Grocers sell it. Mar7 dood2m**

MERCHANTS,

you can procure a No. 1 Bill-head at $8 per ream, at the Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms. mar23 d6

☞ Hannah money broker and loan office, No. 114 Third street, next door to Monks' livery stable. Stocks, bonds, diamonds, silver-ware, gold and silver watches taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. mar14 dim

CANDIDATES

furnished with Voting Blanks from 75c to $2 50 per 1,000, in quantities, at the Courier-Journal Job Printing Rooms. mar23 d6

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. mc8 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell on Chestnut, Madison and Magnolia, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
je8T dtf HAYES & SON.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—McBRIDE—In the Christian Church at Hustonville, Ky., on the 25th inst., by Elder W. L. Williams, JAS. T. BAILEY, Esq., of Stanford, Ky., to Miss CARA L. McBRIDE, formerly of Hopkinsville, Ky.

DIED.

MATHEWS—On the 25th of March, 1869, Wm. R. MATHEWS, aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place at the Chestnut-street Methodist Church at 4½ o'clock this evening. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

REID—March 24, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Judith Reid, SELINDA, only daughter of W. B. and Sallie S. Reid, aged 4 y'ars.

Funeral services will take place to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock A. M. Burial from the residence of her grandmother, Dr. Stephen S. Reid, Pewsville, Jefferson co., Ky., on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

MEETINGS.

Spiritualism.

A. B. FRENCH, President, of the American and various Societies in Europe, will lecture in public Concert Hall, on SUNDAY, March 28th, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

Notice.

THE Kentucky State Medical Society will hold its Fourteenth Annual Meeting at the City Library Rooms, in the city of Lexington, on the first Tuesday in April next, the first day of meeting 11 o'clock A. M.

The Secretary requests all who intend to attend to have their names enrolled at the meeting. Fellows and Delegates will please bring their certificates with them.

H. F. RALPHS, M. D., Secretary.
T. TODD, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Lexington, Ky., March 22, 1869. m23 d10

I. O. O. T.

LOUISVILLE LODGE (No. 39) I. O. O. T. are requested to meet at their Hall, on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, at 10 o'clock TO-DAY, to attend the funeral of brother W. H. MAYNES. Other Lodges of the city are invited to attend.

H. F. RALPHS, W. C. T.
S. C. FITCH, W. Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., will meet at MYRTLE HALL, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for Royal Arch. By order of
JAMES A. BRIGHTER, H. P.

Board of Trade Notice.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trade, on motion of F. P. Schmidt, is to be

Resolved, That so much of article 2 of the Constitution as relates to the fees of membership, should be submitted to the decision of a meeting to be held on MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., for amendment. By order of
LEWIS P. ARMSTRONG, President.
C. H. CLARKE, Secretary. mh24 d5

Election Notice.

SHELBYVILLE AND LOUISVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election of a president, treasurer, and six managers of said company will be held at the office of the Savings Bank of Louisville on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. H. BROHL, Treasurer.
mh24 dtd

MILLINERY OPENING POSTPONED

OWING to continued unfavorable weather, we have postponed our regular spring opening of

French Pattern Bonnets and Hats

UNTIL

Monday, March 29th

And to continue through the week. The trade is respectfully invited.

PECK, SCHULHOFF & CO.,
78 PEARL,
CORNER VINE STREET, UP STAIRS.
mh23 CINCINNATI, O.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

SPRING, 1869.

LARGE ADDITIONS

HAVING BEEN MADE TO OUR STOCKS OF

BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,

PRINTS,

Spring Dress Goods.

Scotch Ginghams,

EMBROIDERIES,

LINENS,

White Goods,

NOTIONS,

Also, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Mattings.

We are now prepared to offer special inducements to

CASH BUYERS.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,

101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.,
mh28 dS CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DRESS GOODS.

10 CASES Fancy Lawns;
5 do Fancy Percales;
2 bales Blue, Pink, and Buff French Jaconets;
10 cases Printed Percales;
5 do Black do;
3 do Pure Merino Alpacas;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. mh21 d&wlw

PAPER AND ENVELOPS.

A FULL LINE Cap, Letter, Note, Bill, and Legal Cap Papers;
100 boxes Super French Note Paper and Envelops;
Also, a full line of Buff and White Envelops;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. mh21 d&wlw

FANCY SOAPS, Etc.

A FULL LINE of Colgate's Soaps;
A full line of Wright's soaps;
Also, a large stock of Meadow Lily, Pearl of Beauty, Cascarilla, Magnolia Balm, Lily White, and other Powders,
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. mh21 d&wlw

SOMETHING NEW!

NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE,

BY REV. DAN'L MARCH.

IT RISES one of the most inviting and superb contributions to sacred literature ever introduced to the public. The work is elegantly illustrated with steel plates by the best artists in the country, and is worthy of a place in the parlor of every family. Agents are now canvassing for the work, and the agent will call upon you at your residence. Persons wishing a copy of this work can leave orders at the office of the Savings Bank of Louisville on Fourth street, and the agent will call upon them. mh24 d3

Dress Patterns.

THE best assortment of Trimmed Patterns always on hand; also one of the cheapest modes of dressmaking and fitting in the city. MRS. D. WARTH.
17 Agents wanted to sell Charts. mh24 d9

REMOVAL.

P. BRADAS & CO.,

CANDY MANUFACTURERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in All Kinds of Foreign Fruits, Fancy Groceries, &c., have removed from No. 94 Main street to No. 77 FOURTH STREET, east side, adjoining the National Hotel, between Main and Market streets, where they would be pleased to see their friends and customers. For sale by the best grocers. Try it. mar24 d&wlm

☞ **Black Walnut Brackets and Iron Brackets, Walnut Towel Racks, Closets, all new goods, just received at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.**

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Funeral services will take place to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock A.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN—With one bringing some [illegible] J. P. BURGHARD'S, No. 173 Main st., bet. [illegible] and Sixth. mh6 dtf

WANTED—BOX-SAWYER and BOX-MAKER—One good box-sawyer and one good box-maker. Apply to H. McCLARAN & CO., Clay-street Planing-mill, on Clay street, near Fulton. mh26 d3

WANTED—200 RAILROAD HANDS, 3 hotel cooks, 1 good pen-man, 2 porters, 5 gardeners, 1 coachman, 3 drivers, 100 farm hands. If partners with $200 to $20,000; also situations for 1 bookkeeper, 1 grocery clerk, and salesmen. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—BUGGY HARNESS—Single set, second-hand. Address A. B. C., with prices. mh25 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman who has had considerable experience in teaching, and who is well qualified to give instruction in Latin, Greek, French, and the English branches, desires a situation as teacher. References given. Address B., Louisville, Ky. mh25 d6

WANTED—SHETLAND PONY—At Dr. YATES' Steam Dental Establishment, 163 Second st. mh25 d3

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a middle aged American lady, as housekeeper or to take care of children. Apply at Mr. BROWN'S, northeast corner First and Gray. mh24 d3*

WANTED—A SUPERIOR NURSE (COLORED)—Highest price paid. Apply to R. ATWOOD, Third street, bet. York and Breckinridge. mh23 d6

WANTED—COAL LANDS—Owners of coal lands of undoubted richness, well located upon a navigable river, or with railroads on or near the property, wishing to have such lands fully developed, may hear of a party willing to make an equitable arrangement. Direct, in confidence, "COAL," care Mitchell, Clements & Co., 157 Main st., Louisville, Ky. mh26 d6

WANTED—Every one having claims in the hands of H. H. Burkholder, deceased, to call on me or send me their full address (street and number if in city) between now and the first of April next, as I now have charge of the business and intend to go to Washington after April 1 with lists to find out the status of each case. I have a number of cases settled now, but cannot find claimants.
J. ALLEN PORTER,
mar21 tApril No. 108 West Jefferson street.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All capable, respectable females with good references invited to call and obtain situations free. N. B.—A lady superintends the Female Department. no15 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi to sell Whiterow's "Little Excelsior" Corn-shellers, patented Aug. 18, 1868. Address WHITE ROW & TULEY, New Albany, Ind. mh5 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe10 dM WeaFri6

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. je23 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 123 Main street, near Fourth street. s1d

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE—Situated No. 240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh; 29 feet front by 201 feet deep. For particulars, inquire at HENRY LIEBAR'S, at the above place. mh26 d6

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—That choice building lot on the south side of Chestnut, between Brook and Floyd, 65x200 feet. It will be divided into two lots of 32 feet each if desired. If not sold by the 15th of April, will be offered at public auction on that day. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. mh23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—On the east side of Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky, fronting 100 feet on Fourth street by 200 feet deep, to an alley. Apply to L. B. WILSON, Agent, 142 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. mh14 deod6*

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT—With a front of [illegible] feet by a depth of 100 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Green and Jefferson sts. The improvements consist of a large three-story brick building with wooden roof, has floored dry cellar under the whole building, stone foundation, and is built in the most substantial manner, with brick smoke-stack, engine and boiler rooms attached. Also, one upright engine, one large boiler and heater, with all necessary piping and shafting, and all in complete order. The owner of the above property wishes to change his business, and offers a bargain. For terms and full particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Real Estate Agents, in this city. mh14 deod6m

FOR SALE—ENGINE, &c.—One eight-horse power engine, with shafting, pulleys, boiler, and smoke-stack, all complete, and in good order. Apply to A. J. & G. ROBINSON & CO., 157 Main st., cor. Fourth and Fifth. mh20 d6

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A comfortable brick dwelling of ten rooms, modern style, situated on First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, No. 241. Lot 45x200 feet, running through from First to Bent street. Gas and water. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to THOMAS or WILLIAM MAIZE, 145 Main st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing ten rooms, bath-room, with stable, servants' room, and green-house. [illegible] PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. [illegible] mh4 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—[illegible] Apply to G. W. ANDERSON. fe23 dtf

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improvements. [illegible] corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can get a complete outfit. JOHN E. KEYT. jal3 d3m

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, [illegible] worn-out type, to which the attention of founders and dealers is directed. Apply at the Courier office. Jr14 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—IN PEWEE VALLEY—[illegible] acres of beautiful land, situated in Pewee Valley, immediately on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad, [illegible] sites, springs, &c. For particulars call on or address [illegible] Pewee Valley, Ky.

FOR SALE—FARM—100 acres of cleared land, on the L. & N. R. R., half a mile from Brooks Station, 20 acres in clover. [illegible] Can be divided to suit the purchaser. [illegible] Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to E. M. THURMAN, corner East and Walnut, or J. M. McCORMICK, Brooks' Station, Ky.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—[illegible] acres of land, at Pewee Valley Station, on the L. & F. R. R., within [illegible] from Louisville, on the Shelbyville pike. [illegible] good double cottage for servants, excellent barn and carriage-house and other [illegible] and abounds in fruit of all kind adapted to this climate. [illegible] acres woods pasture. [illegible] Change in my business induces me to offer the above property at a bargain. Terms will be made easy. For further information apply to [illegible] or address [illegible] Louisville, Ky. WM. MOSBY, Pewee Valley, Ky. apl5deod6f

FOR RENT—DAIRY FARM—AND COWS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—I will lease for a term of years my dairy farm and sell the cattle and all their [illegible] The buildings are convenient and in good order. [illegible] west of Broadway, Louisville, Ky. [illegible] GRAY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—COUNTRY SEAT—That handsome country seat now occupied by Mr. Joseph Pargny, situated on the Preston street road, adjoining [illegible] the residence of Theodore Harris, Esq. There are 20 acres in the tract, very rich and level, and well adapted to gardening purposes. The improvements consist of [illegible] Apply to the owner of B. F. HOGAN, No. 145 Fourth st., near Main. fe23 dAp1

FOR SALE—A FARM of 92 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. [illegible] apply to S. R. BEARD, Beard's Station. [illegible]

Spring Trade, 1869.

NO. 225 MAIN STREET.

SMITH, ARIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of Spring Dry Goods and Notions, which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers [illegible]

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

L. F. STONE & SONS,

No. [illegible] Main street, opposite New Galt House, DEALERS IN Saddlery, Hardware, Carriage Trimmings and Materials of every description. [illegible] Attention of Carriage and Saddle Makers and Dealers is directed to a full and complete assortment of goods in their line, which will be sold at Low [illegible] prices. [illegible]

To Gas Consumers.

[illegible] Louisville Gas Co., [illegible] 1869.

ON and after [illegible] the date of this notice all consumers of gas [illegible] will be required [illegible]

[illegible] GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

VELOCIPEDES!

McDonald's Improved Compound Action

THREE-WHEEL VELOCIPEDE.

These machines have several advantages over any other [illegible] prepared to fill all orders [illegible] SIMMS, HOUX & CO., Corner Floyd and Washington sts.

JOHN A. FULTON,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

DAWSON, GA.

Consignments of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, &c., solicited. Quick sales and prompt returns. Satisfactory references given if desired. fe23 d1m

COAL.

HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail business in Coal, under the style of JAMES O'CONNOR & CO., we are now prepared to furnish, by the barge load or in any quantities, delivered, the best Youghiogheny Coal (for general use), Pomeroy (for cooking), and Cannel Coal (for parlor use) at the lowest prices. We ask our patrons [illegible]
Office and yard, Third street; Brook street, between Market and Jefferson.
JAMES O'CONNOR, JOHN O'CONNOR, J. D. JOHNSON.
fe17 d3m

FOR RENT.

FOR LEASE—RESIDENCE—For a term of years the residence of Dr. J. R. Buchanan, on Rowan street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. The lot contains four acres well set in grass, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery. The house is a double brick, containing ten rooms and halls. This place would make a number one flower garden, and is admirably located for a public pleasure ground. Apply at the law office of R. & L. BUCHANAN, No. 7 Court Place. mh26 dtf

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES—On Third street, in Hall row, 5 or 6 rooms each. Rent $250 each. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 66 Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS—Suitable for family or single gentlemen. Rooms newly painted and papered; bath-room with hot and cold water; in a pleasant and central location. Also carriage-house and stable. Apply at this office. mh25 dtf

FOR RENT—CARPENTER SHOP OR WAREHOUSE—(Brick, 35 by 40 feet), on Preston street, near Broadway. Inquire on the premises, No. 337. mh25 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Suitable for a physician. Inquire at Drug Store corner Fourth and Chestnut. mh25 d3

FOR RENT—STORE No. 158, with DWELLING above, on west side Fourth street, in Parr's block, now occupied by S. C. Lang. Possession given on 1st of April next. Apply to D. G. PARR, 163 Fourth st. mh23 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE—On Third street, between Broadway and York streets. Apply to E. D. FRYER, 103 Fourth street, Bamberger's Bloom Block. mh24 d*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Magazine, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Possession given 1st April. Apply to E. FULLER, No. 253 Eighth street. mh24 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A fine large office in Hamilton Bank Building, corner Sixth and Main sts. Inquire at No. 8 up stairs. mh24 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Of 5 rooms on second floor, gas and water, centrally located. Rent $30 per month. Apply to H. B. WILSON, Agent, 142 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. mh12 deod6*

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY STOREHOUSE on the west side of Fourth street, just below Main (No. 48). Possession given about the first of April. Apply to A. J. & G. ROBINSON & CO., 157 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth. mh20 dtf

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STOREROOM—In the Hall Building, Lebanon, Ky., 80 feet in length, with room same size above it, and good cellar; formerly occupied by H. B. Phillips & Bro. M. S. SHUCK. mh18 d10*

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—Containing 8 rooms, bath, and cellar, situated on Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, No. 749. Rent $25 per month. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO. mh8 dtf

FOR RENT—The BUILDINGS on Green street, near the Postoffice, recently occupied as the Louisville Democrat office. There are two front and one back building, constructed expressly for a newspaper establishment. It is suitable and well situated for a plumbing or gas-fitting shop or any manufacturing business. Apply at the Water Office from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. E. HUTCHINGS. mh13 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE on first floor and 3 ROOMS on second floor at No. 68 south side Jefferson, above Third st. mh13 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 8 Third street. Apply at No. 48 Bullitt street, at Pilot's Association. A. J. HARRINGTON, Secy. mh2 dtf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished room, at No. 78 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. ja15 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several young men can get boarding for $5 per week at 286 Second st. mh2 d2m

BOARDING—A pleasant front room with small room attached, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 195 Chestnut street, bet. Third and Fourth. References exchanged. ja31 dtf

BOARDING—$4.50—A few gentlemen can get good board at No. 155 Seventh street, at $4 50 per week. mh12 dtf

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. [illegible]

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding-house in the city. Board per week $5, or 3 tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner, 12 to 3; supper, 5½ to 8. Table supplied with the finest liquors in the city. [illegible]

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—A VALUABLE CASE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS—From my office late last evening or early this morning. A suitable reward will be paid for the detection of the thief and recovery of the property. WM. H. REDIN, Architect, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. mh24 d6*

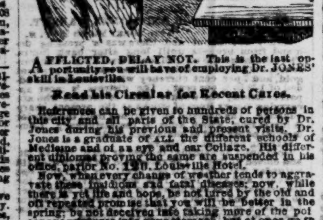
DR. JONES'

MEDICO-ÆRIEN SYSTEM

OF CURING

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh Cured by Dr. Jones, of New York, who, on account of the Great Demand for his Professional Skill, has PROLONGED his stay Twelve Days.



AFFLICTED, DELAY NOT. This is the last opportunity you will have of employing DR. JONES' skill in Louisville.

Read his Circular for Recent Cures.

References can be given to hundreds of persons in this city and all parts of the State, cured by Dr. Jones during his previous and present visits. Dr. Jones is a graduate of ALL the different schools of Medicine and of an eye and ear College. His different diplomas proving the same are suspended in his office, parlor No. 12, Louisville Hotel. [illegible]

[illegible] The Atomized Medico-Ærien System, which induces specific remedies to every affected part, is all in your room at home and inhale; draw in with every breath, to and through the diseased organs. Get immediate relief; have the disease arrested in twenty minutes, and cured permanently in a short time. Go to Dr. JONES at once, while you have the opportunity; and before it is too late. By this rational and pleasant system, the diseases of the Respiratory Organs are more easily controlled than is disease of any other organ of the human system.

Symptoms of Chronic Catarrh, by Dr. J. A. Jones.

1st—Of the head—heavy, dull aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight, or heat, or coldness on top of the head, snapping or crackling noise in the ears, dullness of hearing, often the secretion collects in the middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness; the lining membrane being diseased from the head through the whole alimentary canal and down into the lungs, it has but to extend itself to affect the whole system. It become VIRULENT in the nose, sometimes causing a tenderness or producing offensive breath, discharge of yellowish matter, and scabs in the shape of the nostrils; or if the partition bone only is affected, the ISCHARS are flat, and when they discharge, which is generally after exertion, the nose is open, the patient breathes more easily; and the same fullness closes the nostrils, [illegible] The offensive smell for which the unfortunate chews many kinds of drugs to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a nuisance to others, [illegible] OZÆNA, which has now assumed a TERTIARY form of Cancer, destroying everything but the [illegible] the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Laryngitis, Trachitis, Bronchitis, etc.

Symptoms of the Throat, &c.

A collection of tenacious or slimy secretion falling down into the throat and thrown out, tickling, rasping, hawking and scraping to keep open the wind pipe, difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breastbone; tenderness in the left side; [illegible] sometimes [illegible] extreme shortness of breath, great soreness in stomach pit, bloated sensation, belching of wind, yawning, gaping, keeping mouth open to breathe, distress, sleepless nights, worse when lying down; and it now either terminates in consumption of the lungs, or follows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary and urinal canal, causing dyspepsia, diarrhœa, piles, inflammation of the bladder, trouble in the urinary organs, [illegible]

Ozæna—an Offensive Disease in the Nose,

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, [illegible] with blood and matter; causes weight and dull soreness in the [illegible] headache, loss of memory, giddiness, [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. JONES is the ONLY physician in the United States [illegible] in INSTANTANEOUSLY arresting the disease, [illegible]

Persons who cannot visit Dr. Jones can send for treatment by mail or express.

Dr. Jones, in the future, can be consulted at his summer home, [illegible] Ohio, during the summer months.

Dr. Jones makes a specialty of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Read his other advertisement in this paper.

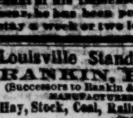
Dr. Jones is now practicing at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky., where, on account of his immense practice from far and near, he has been persuaded to extend his stay a week or two longer. mal1deod6

Louisville Standard Scale Works.

RANKIN, FRIES & CO.

(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis),
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter & Platform

SCALES,



BRASS & IRON BEAMS, Trucks, Warehouse, & all other kinds of Trucks, AND STORE WAGONS, SKIDS, &c., No. [illegible] Bet. Market & Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Repairing of Scales and Blacksmithing promptly attended to. fe18 eod3m

FALLS CITY

Vinegar Factory.

AUG. HORSTMAN,

27 FOURTH ST.

BEST quality of Wine, Cider, and Apple Vinegar, and Pickles in barrels. fe17 eod3m

Washington Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, [illegible] and [illegible] Machinery,

Wool Carding Machines,

Machine Cards, and Smut Mills.
DOWDALL, PAGE & CO.,
fe26 d3m Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Combined Sale of Furniture and Family Supplies, AT AUCTION.

ON THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, March 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, in addition to furniture sale, a lot of family supplies, including mushroom catsup, French olives, hops, pine apple, and two barrels grated cocoanuts.
Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
mh26 Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

No. 233 Main street.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Notions, Jeans, Cassimeres, Satinetts, &c.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 26, at 10 o'clock, we will sell as above.
mh9 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

One Superb Rosewood Piano, 7-octave, Eastern make, nearly new (cost $600); one good Family Rockaway and set of Double Harness, Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., at a Private Residence, AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, March 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 191 Eighth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, we will sell as above, consisting in part of one superb rosewood piano, 7-octave, Eastern make (cost $600), and nearly new; one good family rockaway, one set of double harness, one set of rosewood parlor furniture, carpets, bedsteads, mattresses, sofa lounges, chairs, bureaus, washstands, writing tables, cook stove, queensware, pictures, &c. Sale positive, as the parties are about to leave the city. Terms cash.
mh23 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

89 West Market st.

Administrator's Sale of 10 Valuable Building Lots and House AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 26, 1869, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, situated on Twenty-sixth and St. Xavier streets, 300 feet south of the old Portland Railroad, ten building lots and one frame house, to be moved. This sale is by order of the administrator and the property must be sold on that day.
Terms—One-half cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest and lien.
A plat of the property can be seen at our office.
JEROME B. PHILLIPS, Adm'r.
mh20 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

Household Furniture at Auction at 362 East Main street, between Shelby and Campbell.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, March 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, as above, the entire household furniture, consisting of bed-room, dining and kitchen furniture.
N. B. The sale is positive, as the parties are leaving the city, and dealers and everybody are called to this sale. Terms cash.
mh24 dts S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

By GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.

Auction Sale of Fine Furniture.

ON MONDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell, at a private residence, No. 521 West Walnut street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, a lot of fine rosewood and mahogany furniture, including sideboards, chairs, bedsteads, spring mattresses, steel engravings, pictures, washstands, Brussels and three-ply carpets, and other chamber furniture; also queensware, table cutlery, &c.; a one and French chinaware, fine silver-plated coffee urn and tea set, kitchen furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.,
mh26 d3 Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

RARE CHANCE!

Centrally Located Residence AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 3½ o'clock P. M., that desirable brick dwelling No. 217 Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, "Tyler row." Contains 7 rooms, front and back hall, besides kitchen, servants'-room, bath-room, library, &c.; one of Wright & Bridgeford's permanent ranges in the kitchen; hot and cold water, gas, and every modern convenience. This house is on leased ground, and has 15 years to run at an exceedingly low rent. It is the most desirable house in the "Tyler row." The owner is about removing from the city, and has instructed us to sell the property without reserve. Possession given in thirty days.
Terms at sale. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
mh26 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. W. ALFRIEND.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, the entire household furniture of a private residence, on the northeast corner of Eighth and Magazine. Owing to my being taken suddenly ill, this sale was postponed Thursday, the 25th, to the above named day. Sale to commence promptly at 10 o'clock. Everything in the house as good as new, having been used only a short time. Sale positive, rain or shine. A splendid solid mahogany parlor set, bran new.
Terms cash.
mh26 d2 C. C. W. ALFRIEND, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

Office 89 Market street, between Third & Fourth.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

Six miles from the city of Louisville, situated near the Shelbyville Turnpike, turning into the left on Zimmerman's lane, and adjoining the places of Mr. Ed. Oldham and Mr. Lindsey, west of the toll-gate, and known as the Slaton place; also the Stock, Buggies, Wagon, Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, April 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, situated as above, we will sell, at public auction, one of the most beautiful places in the country, located in one of the best of neighborhoods, half a mile above Woodlawn station. The place contains 4 acres of very fine garden land, with good improvements, 250 trees of fine fruit, splendid spring and spring-house, and every out-building necessary to a place suited for a gentleman wishing to live at ease or do business in the city. The house contains 8 rooms, all in fine order. After the sale of the property, we will sell the household furniture, which consists of one parlor, dining-room, chamber, and kitchen furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, &c.—all of which are as good as new, having all been bought within less than 30 days. And immediately after the sale of the furniture, we will sell the horses, cows, wagons, plows and farming utensils, and they are all of the very best. Parties wishing to see a plat of the property will call at our office, and we will be most happy to give them all the information we can in regard to the sale.
Terms—For the personal property, cash; for the real estate, half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest and lien, or the party buying can pay all cash and a discount will be made.
To parties desirous of inspecting the place previous to day of sale we have a horse and buggy and will be glad to show them the premises free of charge.
mh5 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, 1869, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, situated on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifth and Center, we will sell at public auction a very desirable two-story and basement brick dwelling, containing eight rooms, gas, &c. The location of this property is such as to render it desirable for business men. Lot 26½ by 100 feet to an alley.
Terms made known at sale.
PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
mh23 3td Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.

Saloon, Fixtures, Lease, and License AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, March 27, 1869, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, situated on the south side of Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, a No. 1 Saloon, with fixtures and lease to run 4 years; also a stock of liquors. The house is doing a No. 1 business. Reasons for selling—the owner is about to leave the city. A rare chance for business. Possession given on the day of sale.
Terms cash.
S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

No. 233 Main street.

Administrator's Sale of Bonds.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell 26 (each $1,000) city of Houston (Texas) bonds, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, payable 1882. Sale by order of R. Boyd, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Stevenson, deceased. Terms cash.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. W. ALFRIEND.

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

FOUR valuable Lots on northwest corner of Main and Eighth streets, 26¼ by 154 feet each, will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Terms made known on the day of sale. mh19 d10

Great Auction Sale!!

THE Neal Foundry, Machine Shop, and Agricultural Implement Factory, which covers an entire block, fronting on four streets, 280 feet on Second and 300 on Vine, in the heart of the city, for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, on the 3d day of April, 1869, at Madison, Indiana. The pattern, engines, machinery, and tools are complete and in working order. Title good. Sale positive, offering a great bargain to manufacturers. For particulars refer to Nathan Powell, President of the National Branch Bank, Madison, Indiana. mr7 deodtAprilist

PUBLIC SALES.

Assignee's Sale.

OF the 12th of April, 1869, I will sell at auction, at the Court-house, Louisville, thirteen acres of land, in the county of Hart, the same belonging to Miles J. Perry. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash. B. M. MOSBY,
mh26 3td Assignee of M. J. Perry in bankruptcy.

Assignee's Sale.

ON the 12th of April, 1869, I will sell at auction, at the Court-house door, Louisville, one-seventh of brick residence on lot 63 and smoke-house and wood-house on lot 62 in Leavenworth, Ind.—subject to life estate of the mother of the bankrupt. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash. B. M. MOSBY,
mh26 Fr3 Assignee of B. C. Caldwell.

Assignee's Sale.

ON the 6th of April, 1869, I will sell at auction, at the court-house, Louisville, the half of the patent right to make and sell the Miller Gas Burner. Sale at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.
B. M. MOSBY,
mh8 Fr3 Assignee of L. S. Miller, in Bankruptcy.

Large Sale of Government Property.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 22, 1869.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the U. S. Warehouse, corner Spring and New Market streets, Jeffersonville, Ind., on March 29, 1869, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's property, consisting in part of Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carts, Harness, Stoves, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, and other articles too numerous to mention.
All articles must be removed within two days after sale.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in U. S. funds.
H. C. RANSOM,
Bt. Lt. Col. and Q. M.,
mh25 d6 In charge of Depot.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Marion Circuit Court, rendered in the case of E. A. Mason, plaintiff, vs. Mason, &c., defendants, I will, at the court-house door, in the city of Lebanon, on Monday, the [illegible] of April, 1869, being County Court day, about the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., sell to the highest and best bidder, on credits of 6, 12, and 18 months, equal payments, with interest from date, the tract of land lying [illegible] on the Rolling Fork, in Marion county, Ky., about [illegible] miles south of Lebanon, and containing 363 acres—the same willed by James C. McElroy, dec'd, to said Mason. Bond, with good personal security, will be required of the purchaser. The sale to be made for the purpose of re-investing the proceeds in real estate in Louisville, Ky.
A plat of the land will be exhibited on the day of sale. There is a large two-story frame house on the premises, with other buildings. The tract embraces one of the largest and best bottoms on the Rolling Fork, and an abundance of fine timber back from the river. Possession given on day of sale.
mh4 d10 N. T. BERRY, Commissioner.

WRIGHT'S REPELLENT LOWREY'S PATENT FAST COLOR

WRIGHT'S REPELLENT UMBRELLAS!

FAST COLOR.

Prices Within the Reach of All.

Keep the wearer dry, do not soil the dress or floor, and will not turn inside out.
All will bear inside the above mark. None others genuine.
At wholesale only by
WRIGHT, BROTHERS & CO.,
322 and 324 Market Street, Philadelphia,
324 Broadway, New York.
fe16 d3mTuaF

St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Ky.

FOR parties wishing a desirable place to board this house offers superior inducements. The grounds connected with it are large and elegant, affording a splendid play-ground for children and making it the coolest resort during the summer to be found in the city. To persons doing business in the city, and wishing with their families to escape the heat and dust, this house is peculiarly adapted. Charges moderate.
ALLEN & CHOLLAR, Proprietors.
Street cars for the city pass the door every 15 minutes. 8014 SuWeFr3m

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1869.

ROUND ABOUT.

I.

Forney as Pecksniff.

As everybody knows, this old political hack runs two newspapers, "both sickly," one in Philadelphia and one in Washington. In addition to these irons in the fire he has a "land agency" organized on a grand scale, and the advantages of which are advertised as much as Plantation bitters. Here is as cold a nosed dog as ever lived, who has been abusing and villifying the people of the South all of his life, actually having the unblushing affrontery and brazen impudence to offer to transact their business for them, sell their land for "a small commission," and, in order to carry out his speculation, has been poking about the South, carpet-bag in hand, drumming up lands for sale, offering himself as the best medium between the owners and the buyers and keeping a sharp lookout for any vacancy as a Congressman or Senator his accomplices of the carpet-bag fraternity might stuff him into. Forney's last appearance as the wolf in sheep's clothing is in a letter to a gentleman of Macon, Ga., in which he says, *a la* Pecksniff, what won't fool those who know him that "my whole object is to see the South not only return to its past prosperity, but to see it embarked upon a career of renown that will place it in successful competition with the North; and to this end I propose to devote all the energies I possess."

II.

The Royal Palace at Madrid.

According to the Madrid correspondent of the London Times the Spanish people and provisional government have shown a remarkable consideration for the personal effects of Queen Isabella. The overthrow of a French dynasty has always been attended by a sack of the Tuileries, for they manage these matters better in France, and the articles of furniture, books, clothing, pictures, &c., have been the spoil of the populace. But were the Queen of Spain to return to-morrow, says the Times' correspondent, she would scarcely miss any of her household gods. "There is still her half-used bottle of Eau de Cologne; the pen in her husband's inkstand, with the ink hardly dry on the nib; the doll her youngest girl had in her hand when the last toys were laid on the shelf, as the nursery was set in order and everything made ready for a start to La Grania." The portraits of the members of the royal family, which were contained in "a very private cabinet," impressed the writer as hideous, that of the Queen herself being the best of the lot; but the Spanish monarchs, from the days of Philip the Second, have not been distinguished for good looks, and they are not likely to recall Isabella or any one of her family to the Spanish throne for personal attractiveness.

III.

Mr. Bourbon.

Society in New York has been shaken to its very center by the arrival and marriage of a real genuine prince of the House of Bourbon. It seems this is not the first romantic affair of the kind, nor is it the first time that a member of this great and ancient royal line has gone out among the people to make a marriage match. On the contrary, there are not a few such incidents in Bourbon history, as is well known to those familiar with the different branches of the family. Among Bourbons, as well as among other people, "love laughs at locksmiths." The story, as it comes, is very pretty, and Mr. Bourbon has shown himself worthy of the lady. In common with the New York Herald, we hope the romance and fidelity will hold out to the end; but these princes are slippery fellows, and it is not to be forgotten that this marriage, very good in this country, is no marriage at all in the country in which the prince is at home. Miss Patterson found the misery of that. Her husband, however, was a Bonaparte, and we suppose he forgot his early ardor. This prince is a Bourbon, and as the Bourbons "forget nothing" there may be more hope. If the "stern parent," old Bourbon, continues in his present state of fermentation, won't come down handsome and forgive the lovers, Bourbon *fils* swears he will wrap himself in the American flag and defy the old man and his minions. He has done one rash thing; don't let him do as foolish one by turning American. It is not a good thing to be.

IV.

Miss Kellogg's Marguerite.

This brilliant young prima donna has made a great hit in New York in Faust. An exchange which is high authority on art says "her impersonation of this most interesting character of the modern lyric drama is beyond question a masterpiece. She seems to have stepped forth alive from the canvas of Ary Scheffer. Goethe himself would have been delighted with her perfect conception and her admirable rendering of the maidenly reserve and the womanly sweetness and dignity of Marguerite. Gounod could not but be completely satisfied with the flexible, pure, and resonant if not very powerful voice which, thanks to thorough training and an excellent method, does such full justice to the choicest and most difficult passages of music in his opera. A large and critical audience heartily applauded, yesterday evening, the high dramatic and musical talent displayed by Miss Kellogg in the reply of Marguerite to Faust in the Kermesse scene, throughout the scene in the garden, at the spinning wheel, in the jewel song, in the enchanting duet between Marguerite and Faust, in the cathedral and in the prison. As we have already had occasion to say, her acting in the *role* of Marguerite is faultless and superb, and her singing entitles her to the first rank as an American prima donna." A reputation which is thus firmly established will hardly be effected by any of the gosling critics of the provincial press, who have recently been extremely facetious over her late tour in the West, and in trying to be severe have only succeeded in being rude.

V.

The Senate Oligarchy.

In a long and able article the Boston Post thus points out the arrogance and assumption of the Senate: "It has up to this time been a favorite position of the dominant party in Congress, that the House of Representatives more directly represents the people. Its members are chosen by the people in allotted districts, and come freshly from them every two years. The Senate is elected by the States, and its members hold office for six years. It is not by any means the least of the inconsistencies of the ruling party, that, while professing to contemn the doctrine of State integrity in its whole meaning and signification, it now assumes to deify the popular branch and ride over the Executive department by virtue of State rights alone. It is the little Senate cabal, with whose election the people have had nothing directly to do, that to-day refuses the demand of the popular branch of Congress for the repeal of an act of gross legislative usurpation, and denies to the Executive the right to exercise the authority with which he is constitutionally invested. The House is chosen directly by the people, and so is the President. The Senate is elected by the States. Yet both House and Executive are set aside by this derived power of the States, and a mere handful, a faction, a petty cabal is able to thrust itself effectually between the people and the consummation of their expressed desires. The first thing demanded by the people is economy and retrenchment. That can be secured only by untrammeled Executive action. The Senate stands in the way of it, declaring that corrupt and incapable officials shall be removed only with its permission, and that permission, in the case of each State, is the gift of the Radical Senator or Senators from such State alone. So that all reforms, never in more urgent demand than now, depend on the will and interest of the majority of the Senate, now largely recruited, too, from the rotton borough system just set up in the South. Will the people of the country long endure that their chosen Representatives and Executive shall be thwarted by the usurpations of a body whose very existence rests on a continued distribution of the powers it seeks wholly to absurb."

VI.

Hector Berlioz.

The death of this celebrated composer is announced in the last foreign papers. An exchange says: "He was born on the 11th of December, 1803, at La Cote St. Andre. His father, an eminent physician, designed him for the same profession, and at his desire the son commenced the study of medicine, but after a year he resigned the pursuit to follow that of music. In 1826 he was singing in the chorus at the Gymnasium for fifty francs a month, while at the same time Reicha and Lesueur directed his musical studies at the Conservatoire. His first production of any note was a mass for four voices, which was soon followed by the overture to 'Waverley,' and his fantastic symphony, based on the 'Tempest,' and on 'Faust.' In 1828 he gained the second prize of the institute for musical composition, and in 1830 won the first prize by his cantata of 'Sardanapalus.' His triumphal and funeral symphony was composed in the same year, and much admired. He then went to Italy, and while in Rome, composed the 'Retouria la Vie,' the chorus of shades for 'Hamlet,' the overtures to 'Rob Roy' and 'King Lear.' In 1832 he returned to Paris, and married an English actress—Miss Smithson—and became critic of the Gazette Musicale, and afterwards of the Journal des Debats, in which capacity he evinced a thorough knowledge of the vast range of musical topics, and never failed to come vigorously to the defense of the school of which he was a member. His opera of 'Benvenuto Cellini' was a signal failure. Paganini, however, considered him the equal of Beethoven, and when he became seriously ill the wierd violinist sent him 20,000 francs. In 1836 he composed a requiem, which was considered a success. In 1839 he was appointed librarian to the Conservatoire. In 1843 he produced, while in Germany, his 'Carnival Romain,' and in 1844, on the occasion of the great festival at the Exposition d'Industrie, he composed a hymn to France, which was performed by an orchestra of one thousand musicians. His opera of 'The Trojans' was produced in 1855, but was not a success. He published several musical and miscellaneous works, none of which are to be had in this country. His compositions are often highly extravagant, but they won the highest praises from such men as Liszt and Paganini, and without doubt did much to advance the new school."

DEATH OF JACOB SWIGERT, SR.

A Prominent Citizen of the State Gone

[From the Frankfort Yeoman, 25th.]

On yesterday at about half-past 12 o'clock an universal gloom was cast over our city by the announcement of the death of Jacob Swigert, Sr. He died a few minutes after 12 M., and though, from his age and the condition of his health, which has been feeble for several years, no one was greatly surprised at the announcement, yet news of his suddenly growing worse on the previous night not having become known, the community was startled by the intelligence that he was dead.

Than Jacob Swigert no man enjoyed or deserved more of the confidence, esteem and respect of the people of Frankfort. Living in the city for nearly half a century, he has been identified with all its enterprises, and contributed perhaps more than any one to its prosperity, and to the general welfare of the people. We do not doubt that public sentiment would sustain us were we to state that he was the best citizen of whom the history of the city can furnish a record. Nor is his character as a man of superior worth and great usefulness confined by any means to this city or its immediate vicinity. It is co-extensive with the Commonwealth, and even extends beyond the limits of the State, to many sections of the Union. Coming upon the public arena in one of the most exciting epochs in the history of the State, and figuring largely in public affairs through long years, he was perhaps as generally known as any man who has ever lived in the Commonwealth, and, what can be said of scarcely any other man, though participating actively in all public and political movements, and being of decided outspoken convictions, and always giving plain, blunt, not to say abrupt expression to them, yet we doubt if he ever had a personal enemy, or if ever any one felt unkindly toward him. He was a peculiar man—the like of whom is rarely seen—who had the faculty of impressing every one with whom he came in contact that, no matter how erroneous were his views, or how roughly they were expressed, he was strictly conscientious in their entertainment, and meant not to be unkind or uncharitable in their maintenance. His very brusqueness had a fascination about it which chained every one, because all conceded that it was but the frank and natural emanation from an honest heart. He was in many respects a singular man—embodying many seemingly incongruous and contradictory traits of character, yet harmonizing them all in a degree truly wonderful. Though a man of the most enlarged and liberal charity as to the opinions of others, yet he would brook no contradiction; though assuming no superior wisdom or fitness for position, yet he was always leader in any enterprise with which he was connected; though gentle and sympathetic, and impressible as a woman, yet was stern, exacting, and inflexible; though a thorough judge of character, and rarely ever mistaken in his estimate of men, yet was perhaps more imposed upon by reason of misplaced confidence than any man of his time; though a man of unbending will and great self-reliance and determination of character, yet he was as easily controlled and overreached as a child, if approached through the proper channel.

The avenue to his confidence and his patronage was his sympathy. Such was his benevolence that we doubt if he ever refused an appeal for help. Many instances are related of him in which persons whom he knew to be impostors, or unworthy, have by piteous and plausible appeals extorted liberal aid from him. That he refused aid on being applied to, or even gruffly turned the applicant from his door, was no evidence that he would not render it; for a very little opportunity would cause him to relent, and never was a beggar turned away empty but that before going half a square he was called back, and his request granted.

He was the peculiar patron and friend of young men, especially if they seemed to be making an effort to rise in the world. His counsel, his name, and his purse were ever at the command of such, and not a few prosperous business men could now be named who owe very much of their present position to his timely advice and assistance. He was liberal and generous to a fault, if such a fault can exist. This liberality and generosity, added to his utter inability to refuse to indorse for any one, consumed for him a very large fortune, and caused him no little embarrassment in his later years. Though he had every want supplied, and every comfort and luxury which his fancy, or the love of devoted children, or the partiality of a large circle of relations and friends could suggest, to the latest hour of his life; yet the fact that by a greater degree of prudence and circumspection, he might have left a much greater patrimony to his children, caused him no little annoyance during the past few years. How infinitely more precious than silver and gold and houses and lands, is that legacy of benevolence, purity, honesty, charity, and universal esteem in which his character and life are embalmed in the affections of his survivors? Richer patrimony was never left to children.

Jacob Swigert was the oldest child of John and Mary Swigert, and was born in the State of Maryland on the 6th of July, 1793. In 1794 his parents removed to Kentucky and settled in Fayette county, where his childhood was spent. At an early age he was placed in the clerk's office of Woodford county, where he remained for some four years, and came thence to this city, somewhere within the years 1812 to 1815, where he ever afterward resided. When he came to Frankfort he entered the office of Achilles Sneed, clerk of the Court of Appeals, as his deputy, and also applied himself to the study of the law under the tutelage of Judge Bibb, which study he completed under the direction of Hon. John J. Crittenden. He continued in the office of Mr. Sneed, as deputy clerk, and also practiced his profession as a lawyer until the death of Mr. S., which occurred pending the memorable contest in Kentucky between the Old and New Courts, and was, by Judges Boyle, Owsley, and Mills (the Old Court), appointed clerk, and upon the final triumph of that court he was continued as its clerk until the adoption of the new constitution, and elected as such for the first term in 1851 by the people.

In politics he was a Whig, and acted a leading part in all the political movements of the State from the days of the old and new court till 1860—constituting a controlling member of that potential organization known as the "Frankfort Clique." For many years he was a magistrate of the county, and for the larger portion of his life was a member of the board of trustees of the town, and councilman of the city of Frankfort, in which position he was ever foremost in the advocacy of enterprise and improvement. In 1862 he was elected presiding judge of the County Court, and served out his term with satisfaction to every one. Whatever his decision, all who had causes tried by him felt that their rights were adjudicated on by a just judge. He declined a re-election on account of feebleness, consequent upon old age. He was the author of a very valuable book to officials in Kentucky, entitled "Guide to Justices," &c., which is yet in the hands of most of the justices of the peace in the State. His whole official life is a record of faithful services, diligent labors, and perfect incorruptibility.

His social and private life constituted the most pleasing phase of his character. As a public man and an officer, he was to greater or less degree a partisan—at least he held and advocated views which many deemed erroneous; but as a man in the private walks of life, he was looked up to by the whole community as an exemplar worthy of emulation. His disposition was genial, and he was exceedingly companionable. He had ever a kind word and a pleasing look of recognition for the child in years, or the child of misfortune. As before stated, he displayed a diffusive charity, and his hospitality was lavish. He was devoted to his children to a degree amounting almost to idolatry, and was attached to his friends with unusual warmth.

For many years he was a member of the Methodist church, and during all that time he was by common consent awarded the position of chief honor by his brethren. A more devoted and pure-minded Christian man no community ever possessed. His church and her welfare occupied a large share of his thoughts, and for long years he constituted its chief support at this place. His mansion was the home and his bank account the exchequer of her ministers; her poor were the constant recipients of his benefaction, and her altars the peculiar shrine of his devotions. He was a model Christian man; and now, that he has passed to the Beyond, full of years and crowned with honor, as we write, these hasty and imperfect lines, there are hundreds of hearts hung in sincerest habiliments of mourning, and an entire community is wrapped in sorrow.

SAMBO AS A K. K.

Murderous Attack on a Peaceable Man by a Band of Negro Kuklux.

[From the Nashville Banner, 25th.]

We learned yesterday of a piece of high-handed deviltry being perpetrated on night before last some thirteen miles from the city on the Lebanon pike. James Owen, an industrious negro, rented last year a piece of ground from Mr. Thomas Treanor, for cultivation, and by dint of hard labor managed to accumulate the snug little sum of $1,000. Some time since Owen, who in the meanwhile was being looked upon by the less fortunate of his color in that neighborhood in an envious light, was unceremoniously ordered by a party of negroes recently arrived from Mississippi and who were working one of the adjacent farms on shares, to leave the neighborhood immediately or forfeit his life as the result of disobedience. This peremptory order he refused to comply with, and on night before last the party composed of Sam Patton, Tom Gurney, and his two sons, all colored, armed to the teeth, visited Owen's house and with loud oaths demanded admittance, and that too in the dead hour of the night. But Owen refused to open the door, whereupon they attempted to break it down. He then fired two shots at the assailants which caused them to leave the front of the house in hot haste.

They then went to the back of the cabin and began knocking the chinking out so as to shoot him through the wall. At this juncture he ran out at the door and attempted to escape. The infuriated besiegers pursued him with demoniacal yells and fired several shots at him, one of which took effect in the back of his head, but he continued to run until he fortunately escaped. He came to Nashville and swore out a warrant against the perpetrators on yesterday. He also called on General Cooper in company with his counsel and asked that a detachment of militia be sent out to aid the civil officers in arresting the offenders. General Cooper consented, and the squad will leave the city this morning. Thus we see that Kukluxism is not confined entirely to the so-called "disloyal."

THE LAST INDIANA TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Shoaff Murdered in Her Own House Near Fort Wayne.

[From the Fort Wayne Gazette, March 23th.]

We have learned the following particulars of a most atrocious murder, which was perpetrated in Eel River township, in this county, yesterday morning, by some villains as yet unknown, but whom we hope the avenging hand of justice will soon overtake and make terribly expiate the dreadful crime.

THE VICTIM

of this most deplorable affair was Mrs. Jerry Shoaff, who resides on a farm not far from Wesley Chapel, in Eel River township, about twelve miles from this city, her husband being the son of John P. Shoaff, for several years Representative in the State Legislature from this county. Mrs. Shoaff was the eldest daughter of Robert Work, one of the oldest inhabitants in the county, a gentleman widely known and universally esteemed in this vicinity. Mrs. Shoaff was a lady of most amiable disposition and exemplary virtue, beloved by all who knew her, and her untimely and tragic fate has cast a gloom, not only over the immediate neighborhood where the crime was committed, but in the city, where she has a wide circle of relatives and friends.

A WRONG RUMOR

obtained currency on the street yesterday afternoon, to the effect that Mrs. Shoaff had been killed by the accidental discharge of a gun which she had occasion to move while she was putting a room to rights, the hammer of the gun having in some manner been raised as she was drawing it toward her by the barrel, and dropping, discharged the piece, the contents entering her breast in the region of the heart, producing instant death. This rumor, the investigation instituted by the coroner, and the facts elicited, which we append below prove to have been entirely incorrect, and that Mrs. Shoaff met her death at the hands of some miscreant who had entered the house with the intent of robbing it, who was discovered by her, and the hideous crime committed by him to secure himself from being indentified by her.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER

was in one of the most comfortable and commodious farm-houses in the county, situated in one of the most fertile regions in this vicinity. Mr. Shoaff is one of the most prosperous and thrifty farmers, and from the knowledge of this we suppose the villain, being cognizant of the unprotected state of the house, was induced to attempt the robbery, being prepared to add that of murder if necessary to secure the lesser crime.

THE PARTICULARS

of the terrible affair, which we have learned from a reliable source, are as follows:

In the morning Mr. Shoaff, accompanied by a boy employed on the premises, at about half-past 7 o'clock left the house to haul some logs on the farm to a saw mill in the neighborhood, which occupied them some three hours. When Mr. Shoaff returned he entered the house, and, not seeing Mrs. Shoaff, he, after a while, looked through the house for her, but not finding her, again waited for a time, supposing she might be engaged in household duties outside the house. Not making her appearance, he then became uneasy, and looked through the house, and through the out-houses on the premises, but did not discover her. He then became thoroughly alarmed, the only supposition he could entertain for her disappearance being that she was visiting some of her neighbors, which he felt was unreasonable, and she would certainly have returned before it had become so late. A presentiment of something dreadful having happened to her filled his mind, and once more entering the house, he found his worst fears more than realized by the discovery he then made. From a closet attached to the sitting-room, the door of which was partially closed, and which he had hitherto passed unnoticed, he saw protruding a hand, and upon opening the door, found the body of his wife lying as though she had fallen in a fit. Calling her anxiously by name, and receiving no response, he raised her from the floor and made the terrible discovery that she was dead. A ghastly wound through her breast made apparent the fact that she had been shot. A gun was found lying on her person, from which fact grew yesterday's rumor of her accidental death. This gun was a single-barreled one, which was kept in the house, and which was known by Mr. Shoaff to have been unloaded for three months, and that there was no ammunition of any kind in the house, precludes the possibility of an accident. Further discoveries put the theory of an accidental death entirely out of the question. A slug was found imbedded in the floor immediately in front of where she must have been standing when she was shot, which was evidently fired from the weapon with a downward direction, as though it was prematurely discharged while the murderer was elevating it to kill his victim. There having been two shots fired shows conclusively that the single-barreled gun had no agency in the matter.

CONJECTURES.

Various conjectures are afloat as to the manner in which the deed was committed, and explanatory of the presence of the gun on the body of the murdered woman. The most plausible is that Mrs. Shoaff, thinking to intimidate the robber, seized the gun, which was kept in a different part of the room from where her remains were discovered, and retreated to the closet, where she was killed by the miscreant, or it may have been placed over the body by the villain after the murder had been consummated, to make it appear as the result of an accident.

THE FUNERAL

of Mrs. Shoaff took place this afternoon, and was largely attended by friends of the family from this city, and from her immediate neighborhood, where she was so universally beloved.

CORONER'S JURY.

We append the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which was impaneled and visited the scene of the murder on yesterday afternoon:

"We, the undersigned jurors, impaneled and sworn by John P. Waters, Coroner of Allen county, Indiana, to inquire into the death of Martha E. Shoaff, deceased, after hearing the testimony, do find that she came to her death by a gun or pistol shot, discharged by some person or persons unknown to the jury."

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

A Suitable Resting Place at Last Provided for Their Scattered Remains in Tennessee.

[From the Nashville Banner, 25th.]

Messrs. Anson Nelson & Co., real estate agents of this city, on yesterday concluded a satisfactory contract with the lady managers of the Tennessee Memorial Association, having their headquarters in this city, for the purchase at very reasonable terms of one of the most eligible sites in Mount Olivet cemetery three miles from the city on the Lebanon turnpike, to be used expressly for the reinterment of the remains of all Confederate soldiers buried in the immediate vicinity of Nashville. The site selected in this beautiful necropolis of the dead is nearly if not quite located in the very center of the original design of Mount Olivet.

The extent of the property affords ample space for the sepulture of two thousand bodies; this number, it is true, is greater than are buried immediately around Nashville, but the project evinces a commendable and liberal spirit in the ladies having the purchase in charge, and will avoid the unsightly crowding that so characterizes many burial places. It is intended to employ artificial labor and ingenuity in arranging the site. The central point is to be elevated above the remainder, and will have a pleasing slope to its outer edge or circumference. The mounds will be arranged in lines and diverging foot-paths bordered with flowers, and perennial grass will pass between them. On the outer edge or border will be an elegant avenue intended as a carriage way, twenty feet in breadth, and to be bordered on either side with a row of ornamental magnolia trees, evergreens, etc. In the center of this miniature mountain, ample room will be left for the erection of a suitable monument or memorial in after years.

Messrs. Nelson & Co., have agreed to arrange the ground for the reception of the remains, and as it will then become a portion of Mount Olive Cemetery, will hereafter keep it in good order, thereby forever dispelling any speculations regarding neglect or inattention. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the thoughtful and provident ladies of Nashville and elsewhere engaged in the movement. They have but one other obligation to perform—the reinterment of the remains—and all is done. Once entombed in a final resting place so sweet and acceptable, no other duty will have to be performed toward the gallant dead save the enshrinement in our memories of their noble deeds, for danger and death have ridden unbridled over their breasts, and the moldering holocaust claims, aye, demands the sweetest remembrance. Here youth and chivalry, undying faith and lofty valor meet and mingle dust with dust, and when the lovely spring flowers bloom, thither should the noble daughters who have selected this shrine repair, and like the fair Ophelia, strewing their graves with flowers, say,

"There's pansies, that's for remembrance."

T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE.

Death of One of the Solid Men of Boston.

T. Bigelow Lawrence, whose death in Washington on Sunday has been already announced, was the son and principal legatee of the late Abbott Lawrence, of Boston. He has been for several years Consul General at Rome, succeeding General King, of Wisconsin, who had been minister-resident up to the time of the reduction of that office to a Consulate. Mr. Lawrence first became known to the public at the time of his marriage to Sallie Ward, the famous Louisville belle. His marriage did not make less sensation than his divorce from his wife a few years later on account of incompatibility of temper between the parties. Mr. Lawrence afterward married a Pennsylvania lady, who survives him, and who has been attending him in his last illness. Mrs. Lawrence *nee* Ward, afterward married Dr. Hunt, and was known as Sallie Ward Hunt. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Lawrence, in a spasm of belligerency, became a Lieutenant Colonel on Gen. McClellan's staff, serving, however, without pay. The eccentric cast of his patriotism attracted some attention at the time, but he soon found that his connection with the army was more honorary than otherwise, and he returned to private life. His death was caused by a malignant carbuncle on the back of the neck.

☞ Mining excitement is not monopolized by White Pine. Arizona is excited over new placer discoveries. The Miner of January 16th says: The rush to the Black Canyon gold diggings, in the Bradshaw Mining District, continues. Over thirty men left Prescott this week, and as many more are preparing to leave. By this time there must be a hundred men in the diggings, and there is room for ten times as many more. Wersmer & Co. are talking of starting a branch store at the diggings. Although within six miles of the diggings there is an extensive pine forest, most of the miners who have gone there took lumber for sluices from Prescott. The winters are very mild at the diggings, and men can work there every day in the year. Should all who go and are going find paying claims, lively times may be anticipated.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

A Chicago Swell Nearly Exterminated by his Fiery Untamed Rival.

[From the Tribune, 24.]

A mysterious case of love, jealousy and attempted murder has been developed on the West side. The parties of this semi-comic, semi-real and would-be tragical courtship, devotion and heroism are, as usual, a maiden, fair and charming, a youthful lover, handsome and brave, and an ugly, irate and jealous man. The hero in this case is Master Murray Gardner, aged about seventeen years. To Miss Lottie C., whose charms of person and beauty of action have attracted many admirers, he has for months been devoted, and that with all the eagerness and intensity of the boy's first love for her smile he has defied all dangers. For her welcome he has traveled miles, and staid out late at nights. For her approval he has fought like a Turk. "Truth is stranger than fiction." Here the foundation of drama more sensational than even Daly can conceive is given. Think of it lovers! A young man's life, and he handsome, brave and loving, saved by a box of blacking! But to the facts. Master Gardner had been "sparking" Miss Lottie. He loved. An unknown "solitary and shrouded figure" dogged his steps. On the first of April he received a warning. The note ran thus:

"You love she I love. Beware. The d—l is after you. Don't go there any more. Mind me."

Murray, of course, paid no attention to the note, thinking it only an "April fool." His attentions to Miss Lottie were even more marked, and their relations grew more intimate. But the monster was watching, and, not without compassion, jealous and determined. Soon after, Gardner received the following note from the same unknown source:

"I see you don't pay no attenton to what I told you. You had better. Lottie is mine; I love her, and will send you to the devil if you don't quit. I've got the devil in me, and would sooner leave heaven than her. If you make love to her any more I will soon attend your funeral and dance on your grave. I will give you a few more days to live and try to leave her. If you don't, you die."

This threatening epistle only excited the wonder and spirit of the recipient. He did not know its author and cared not for the danger promised. He grew even more devoted, and in the face of danger only courted—not death, but marriage. One evening last week he escorted his fair inamorata to the West Side skating rink. There they spent joyous hours of mirth and pleasure. At about 10 o'clock in the evening the couple started for her home. After leaving her, and when on his homeward path, near the corner of Carroll and Wood streets, the unknown, strange, mysterious and fierce rival suddenly appeared. Without a moment's warning he sprang at Gardner and clutched him by the throat, and then, drawing a double-edged dagger, plunged it into a blacking box in the vest pocket of the assailed.

The dagger went through the box, cut vest and shirt and skin, but was not sent with force enough to damage the body. It was wickedly aimed and intended to kill. Gardner, with admirable coolness and courage grappled the assassin, and threw him to the ground. Disarming the villian, he was about to inflict summary punishment upon him with his own weapon, when his confederates came to the rescue and saved the life of the scoundrel. Gardner was not able to distinctly recognize the assailant, but the young hero thinks he will be ready to meet him another time.

Since this affair Gardner, on Monday, received this note:

"GARDNER: How the devil you lived is more than I can tell. You must be good at dodging; but, as you still keep company with Lottie, I'll see if you can dodge a pistol ball the next time."

It may be well to add that Lottie still welcomes Murray; that Murray is not frightened, and that the police have a good idea as to who the would-be murderer is.

The hero will be rewarded and the villain foiled.

POOR LONGSTREET.

Another View of His Extraordinary Conduct.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.]

General Longstreet was so gallant a soldier that his eccentric course—to call it by no harsher name—since the close of the war, is a matter of profound regret to his late associates. They speak of his defection more in sorrow than in anger, and wonder that one who was an associate of Lee, Johnston, Breckinridge, and the sainted Jackson and Hill, could so far forget his manhood and his record as to join the oppressor and forsake his brethren in their calamities. It is not for us to utter words of bitterness when his late associates in the lost battle of the lost cause are veiling his conduct with the mantle of charity, and are seeking excuses for that which appears to all the world beside very much like infamy. Even if he is confirmed by the Senate—which at this writing appears doubtful—and even if he attains boundless prosperity and wealth, the virtue of the Southern people will shrink from him as from one polluted, and we hardly know where he would find the companionship of gentlemen. The *esprit du corps* of the British army drove Benedict Arnold into solitude almost, or to an association with those whose inferior grade compelled them to tolerate him. The same feeling in the old army of the United States compelled the resignation of his commission by U. S. Grant, and the beneficence of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, induced him to accept it, instead of ordering him before a court-martial which Grant's offenses merited. Possibly Longstreet may find admission to the White House, but neither the Presidential chair nor the dignity of the Collectorship of New Orleans can hide from discerning men the spots and blemishes which disfigure the honor, which to the true soldier is above rank or pay or promotion. We doubt if there are a score of the soldiers who fought and suffered under the banner which is now furled forever, who would purchase wealth or position at the price which General Longstreet has paid for it. His conduct in accepting office at the hands of the enemies of his people, is one of those strange anomalies which psycologists have failed to satisfactorily account for. He might have forgiven his personal enemies, and even have become their warm friend, without incurring any moral turpitude; but to join the persecutors of his people is a blazonry of infamy that no mantle of charity can obscure. General Longstreet has secured a prominence and an enduring fame which his military achievements, undoubtedly brilliant, would not have secured for him. He had peers and co-equals as a military man, but, in the brilliancy of his treachery, he stands alone, and no man of this or hardly any other age approaches him.

SHERMAN'S LAST ORDER.

The Army to be Marching all Over the Country.

[From the New York World.]

Why is this? Wherefore is the whole United States army thus sent trapezing all over the country from one extreme end of it to the other? What is the reason of this great expense to transport so many thousand men so far, and wherefore is it that, at the oncoming of a Southern summer, acclimated troops are withdrawn from its influences and unacclimated sent in their stead?

We will tell you. It is because the army will not do the dirty work of reconstruction as soon as it sees how very dirty that work is. There is no disobedience, no revolt, no mutiny; but they see and feel that they are white men, put there to exalt the negro above the white man, and they cannot be relied on to do it. Here and there, some officer who disgraces an honorable calling, enters into this filthy business *con amore*, but for the great pas, there is a mere, stiff compliance with the exact letter the order, and no more.

Hence all this marching and counter-marching and skurrying this regiment off to Dakota and t'other one back to Texas. It is the same stale old game to be found in any good history which treats the little dodges of despotism. It was part of the Roman polity to send the Syrian levies to Cappadocia and the Cappadocians to Syria—but never let them stay with a friendship, and always keep moving your troops. In the corrupt days of the French monarchy, just before Louis XVI. was pulled down out of his throne and beheaded, it was a chief function of the Minister of War to change the troops. Prior to this day, it was James II.'s device to put his English regiments in Ireland and his Irish troops on English soil. And just so now. Something is due no doubt to army likes and dislikes, but the main point in this general order is as stated. There is work to be done in the South. Eight rogue Senators are to be lugged in; thirty-three reliable Representatives are to be selected; the screws are to be tightened in the sacred name of peace; and to do this dirty work men must be had who will not find out what they are doing until too late. What a testimony to the unutterable scoundrelism of this vile thing. Army officers, proverbially the most careless and indifferent of men in civil affairs, cannot but revolt at this botch upon statecraft; and army privates, drilled into machines, are yet not so far drilled but that the blood in their veins rebels at the unnatural work they are set to do.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

To Perpetuate the Memory of the "Late Lamented."

[From the Pittsburg Post.]

A grand monument is to be erected to Abraham Lincoln on the Capitol ground at Washington. Lincoln on the top, in a sitting posture, eleven feet high, in the act of signing the emancipation proclamation, of bronze made from rebel cannon. The group at the base of equestrian statues will represent the great generals of the war, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Wadsworth and Howard—just think of Wadsworth and Howard, and not Scott or McClellan. The black race is to be represented in Fred. Douglass, Bishop Simpson and Henry Ward Beecher will represent the loyal clergy, Dr. Bellows, James E. Yeatman and George H. Stewart, the Sanitary and Christian commissions, which will require seven hundred tons of bronze. The statue of Stanton will be paid for by Pittsburg. It costs six thousand dollars to be put in brass, and almost any man can get in who has the change. As it is intended to keep alive forever the fact that we had a fearful and savage war among ourselves, why not devote a corner for the representation of a widow and some small children and a private (white) who served in the ranks, less an arm or a leg? This would recall the great drama as forcibly as that of any of those named.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat says: "A letter has been received by R. M. Rennick, Esq., from his son, Dr. Wm. H. Rennick, surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry, dated from General Custar's camp at Medicine Bluff, March 1st, 1869. The writer states that the command intended to break camp the next day and march in the direction of the Staked Plains, to observe the Indians in that quarter. 'Before leaving, the writer and other officers had a feast with Little Shield, an Arapahoe chief, who was friendly to the whites. Half of the regiment was dismounted. They expect to make about fifteen miles a day in their search for the Indians. Dr. R. writes that he has little expectation of reaching St. Louis before the middle of the summer.'"

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy, in the matter of J. W. COOK. Petition for final discharge filed March [illegible], 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of J. W. Cook, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the [illegible] day of April, 1869, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARREN UNDERWOOD, Register. E. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky.
mh26 Fr3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of WM. KAPMAN, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors of Wm. Kapman, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 8th day of April, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purposes provided for in the twenty-seventh section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. J. H. WARD, Register. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. mh26&ap2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. HAMLETT, of ——, in the county of Graves and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Register's office, Paducah, Ky., before Chas. S. Marshall, Register, on the 13th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. mh26 d3

Kentucky Insurance Co.---Notice.

Louisville Chancery Court.

No. 21,797.

The Kentucky Insurance Company, Plaintiffs, vs. C. W. Oburn and Others, Defendants.

THIS cause having been submitted to the Court for the purpose of marshaling the assets of the Kentucky Insurance Company, and for an order of assessment on the notes of the policy holders, and the Court being sufficiently advised makes the following order and decree:

The Court is of the opinion that the money now in the hands of the Receiver, and the proceeds of the office furniture when it shall be proper to sell the same, together with the cash notes and bills receivable owing unconditionally to said insurance company, and now to the Receiver, and the installment notes now due and falling due, should be first appropriated to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said insurance company, and the costs and expenses of this suit; and that if this fund be insufficient, then such an assessment should be made upon the premium notes on file as to make the balance of money necessary to payoff and discharge said debts, costs, &c.; and it further appearing to the Court in this case, from the testimony of the witnesses and the report of the Receiver therein, that the amount of the cash on hand, and that which reasonably may be realized from the cash notes, amounts to the sum of $8,638 17; that the installment notes due and to fall due within the time that the collections hereby ordered can be made, will amount to about the sum of $30,000; leaving installment notes to fall due thereafter to about the sum of $40,000, to meet future liabilities, and that in addition thereto the premium notes amount to $[illegible], on which, however, some of the policy holders have paid fifty per cent, and some of them have paid twenty-five per cent, whilst others have paid nothing, making the total amount of assets reported as available for the payment of debts, losses, &c., $[illegible], exclusive of the guaranty notes; and it further appearing to the Court that, after exhausting the cash notes and installment notes now due and to fall due within a month from this time, it will be necessary to raise the sum of $[illegible] by an assessment upon the premium notes, in order to fully pay the present debts and liabilities of said company, and the costs and expenses of this suit, and the collection of the same, to raise which sum of money an assessment of thirty-eight (38) per cent on those premium notes on which nothing has been paid, and thirteen per cent on those upon which twenty-five per cent has already been paid, is now necessary and proper.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court that the defendants John Gay, A. Mucklebauer, and all others of that class of debtors who gave cash notes which are now held by the Kentucky Insurance Company for premiums or other indebtedness, do pay the amount of said notes, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, to the Receiver of this Court in this suit, and that the defendants, Harney, Hughes & Co., A. H. Kramer, and all others of that class who gave installment notes to said insurance company, which are held by the said Receiver, and Eliza Birch, Gabriel A. Jones, W. B. Crawford, and all others of that class of debtors who gave installment notes and failed to pay them when due, and which installment notes are now held by said Receiver, do pay their respective installments, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, to the said Receiver, as well as those that are due now as those which will hereafter fall due, and which are to be paid when they do fall due; and that the defendants, Eliza Birch, George Semple, and all others who executed premium notes to said insurance company, now held by said Receiver, on which an assessment of thirty-eight per cent has already been paid, do respectively pay to said Receiver the further assessment or sum of thirteen (13) cents on each dollar of the whole amount of each of their premium or deposit notes; and that the defendants Joseph Hacket, A. B. Cook, Joshua J. Hair, and all others of that class of debtors who executed premium notes to said Insurance Company, which are now held by said Receiver and on which they have paid nothing, do respectively pay to said Receiver the assessment or sum of thirty-eight (38) cents upon each dollar of the amount of each of their premium notes.

The payment of the money upon the cash notes and installment notes due, is ordered to be made to the Receiver forthwith with interest as aforesaid, from the day each of them respectively fell due, and the assessment now made and declared by this decree upon the premium notes, is ordered to be due and payable upon the first day of April, 1869.

And in pursuance of the charter of said Insurance Company and the policies of insurance, it is further ordered by the court that any person or persons, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, who shall fail, or neglect, or refuse the payment of the assessment upon the premium, or the sum due on the cash premium or installment notes, or any of them, as declared and ordered to be paid, for the term of thirty days after the same shall have become payable, agreeable to this decree, and the public notice hereby directed to be made, the party so in default shall be excluded and debarred, and shall lose all benefits and advantages of his, her or their insurance respectively, for and during the term of such default or nonpayment, and notwithstanding shall be liable and obliged to pay all assessments that shall be made during the continuance of his or her or their policies of insurance, and moreover this court will by rule compel the payment of said debt, claim, and assessment against the defendants and enforce the lien of the Kentucky Insurance Company and the Receiver, for its payment on all buildings insured as against the insured, including the right, title, and interest of the insured in the lands on which said buildings are situated and belonging thereto, as is provided in the charter of said Company, and in the policies issued to each of the defendants respectively.

It is further ordered by the court that the assessments as above mentioned due and owing for premiums from those persons whose claims for losses under their policies have been allowed, or may hereafter be allowed, shall not be required to be actually paid to the Receiver, but may and shall be set off and deducted from the debts due, adjusted, and allowed by the Receiver and the court to them respectively.

In pursuance of the terms of the charter of said Company and the policies issued under it, it is ordered that this order of court for the assessment to be published for the space of thirty days in the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Democrat daily and weekly, and that the Receiver in this action give, or cause to be given, a notice of this decree to said debtors and policy holders by depositing in the postoffice at Louisville a printed copy of this decree together with a statement of the amount of said defendant's premium installment and cash notes, and the sum ordered by this decree to be paid by him, said copy to be addressed to the party at his last known place of residence, so far as the same is known to said Receiver, directed to him, her, or them by his or her or their postoffice, if known to the Receiver, or stated in the said defendant's policy of insurance. And upon the failure of refusal of said defendant to make payment as required by this decree, said Receiver is directed to report the facts to this court for further orders, enforcing the payment of said demand and the lien thereof.

Upon the payment of said sum to the Receiver, at his office at Louisville, said Receiver is directed to give a receipt therefor to the party paying it, and report to court the amount paid over to him under this decree, and by whom paid; and this court will further order the payment of the debts due from said Kentucky Insurance Company now due by the Receiver to the persons to whom same have been reported and allowed, distributing said fund in such manner as may be right and proper, by future orders to be made herein.

The court is of the opinion that, without the express consent of the policy holders, this court cannot annul the contracts between them and the insurance company, or now with the Receiver, nor cancel the policies of those who desire the company, now the Receiver, to carry them, now his, risks to the termination of their policies. No rule will be made in relation thereto, [illegible] the court will make no orders now providing for the payment or refunding of the excess paid in by those who have paid the fifty per cent assessment [illegible] for paying such losses as may hereafter happen.

A copy attest.
F. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.

The foregoing judgment of the Louisville Chancery Court is published in compliance with the order of said court. All persons who have executed cash, installment or premium notes to the Kentucky Insurance Company are requested to call upon the undersigned, or correspond with him by mail, and comply with the directions in said order as early as possible and with the earliest moment, and with as little cost as possible to the parties concerned. Especial attention is called to that part of the order which adjudges that the persons who hold policies in said company shall lose all the benefits and advantages of said policies by their failure for thirty days from April 1st, 1869, to comply with the terms of said order. Their attention is also called to the fact that their failure to comply with said terms may be followed by rule and other proceedings which must necessarily entail heavy costs upon them.

For the convenience and information of parties at a distance, I append hereto the names of the attorneys who represent the various parties in said action. J. W. BATCHELOR, Receiver.

Attorneys:
JNO. M. HARLAN, for Kentucky Insurance Company.
BARRETT & ROBERTS, } for Premium note debtFIELDS & TWYMAN, } ors.
WARD & SONS, for Installment Note debtors.
WM. MIX, for W. B. Crawford.
JNO. E. NEWMAN, for Creditors whose losses are adjusted. mch26 d30&w4

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the issue and disposal of city bonds for the benefit of the Public Schools.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That, in pursuance of the powers conferred by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, approved February 7, 1867, the Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to execute coupon bonds of the city of Louisville to the amount in the aggregate of fifty thousand dollars, with coupons for the semi-annual payment of interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, said bonds to be each for ($1,000) one thousand dollars, and payable thirty years after date thereof, in Louisville, Kentucky, at the office of the Treasurer of said city.

SEC. 2. To provide for the payment of said bonds and interest, the General Council shall, from year to year, if necessary, and until a sufficient sum shall be realized to pay said bonds and interest, pass ordinances levying a special annual tax, in addition to the taxes otherwise authorized by law to be levied, which said special taxes shall be and are hereby pledged to the payment of the aforesaid bonds and interest thereon.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall not take effect until it shall be submitted to and approved of by a vote of the qualified voters of the city of Louisville at the general municipal election in April, 1869.

JOHN D. ORRILL, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. HUBBS, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved March 23, 1869.
mh25 d5t PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

GLEN ECHO MILLS

GERMANTOWN, PHILA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Oil-Cloths,

AND

MATTINGS.

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B. B. MASON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers

PITTSBURG COAL

AND

Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.

OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET,
East side, between Jefferson and Green streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja16 d3m

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from 231 Market st. to 85 MAIN STREET, between Second and Third sts. au31 dtf

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 65 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just receiving a new supply of spring and summer goods. ap29 dtf

SALE BY RECEIVER OF CITY TAXES.

LIST NO. 6.

THE City Taxes on the property hereinafter set forth not having been paid, I will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson County, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, March 27th, 1869, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the city and railroad taxes and interest thereon and cost of advertising the several amounts of said taxes assessed upon said respective property being opposite thereto, and which taxes have been duly and legally assessed as aforesaid by and in favor of said city of Louisville as taxes for the years ending December 31st, 1868, and have since been placed in my hands as Receiver of City Taxes of said city for collection.
A. RAMMERS, Receiver.

BENNER or BREMER, MICH'L.
A lot of ground, with improvements, on Rogers street, having a front of 25 feet and running back same width. $19 50

BULLITT & MARTIN.
A lot of ground, with improvements, on the intersection of Green and Fifth streets, having a front of 79 feet running westwardly; thence running back 79 feet southwardly the same width. $[illegible] 73

DREHER, GOTLIEB.
A lot of ground, with improvements, on the east side of Third street, Brook, having a front of 30 feet and running back 200 feet eastwardly same width. $35 65

FULBERT, JOHN.
A lot of ground, with improvements, on the south side of Southgate street, between 17th and 18th, having a front of 25 feet and running back 135 feet southwardly same width. $19 13

HINES, THOS. (2d bill).
A lot of ground, on the south side of Oak st., between Ninth and Tenth, having a front of 30 feet, and running back 1 8 feet southwardly same width. $5 70

McFARLAND, JOHN'S EST.
A lot of ground, with improvements, known as lot 107 in square 85, Portland, having a front of 105 feet and running back 198 feet same width.
Also, a lot of ground, with improvements, known as lot 126 in square 90 Portland, having a front of 25 feet and running back 90 feet same width. $121 38

McFARLAND, MR.
A lot of ground, on the south side of Lytle st., between 22d and 23d, having a front of 33 feet and running back 121 feet southwardly same width. $9 24

JOHNSON, HENRIETTA.
A lot of ground, from river to creek and Brook and Floyd, having a front of 37½ feet.
Also, a lot of ground, on the southeast corner of Fulton and Floyd streets, having a front of 37½ ft. running southwardly; thence running back eastwardly the same width to creek.
Also, a lot of ground, beginning on the intersection of Fulton and Floyd streets, having a front of 117½ feet running northwardly; thence running back eastwardly same width to river.
Also, a lot of ground, on the north side of Washington street, between Floyd and Preston, having a front of 100 feet and running back 200 feet northwardly same width.
Also, a lot of ground, known as Preston's woods, having a front of 200 feet and running back 150 feet same width.
Also, a lot of ground, situated on the south side of Pike, near Garden street, having a front of 25 feet and running back 160 feet same width. Sold to M. Gutyahr. $673 19

NEWBAUER, HENRY.
A lot of ground, with improvements, on Locust street, having a front of 50 feet and running back 165 feet same width. $11 53

McNAMARA, WM.
A lot of ground, on the south side of Water street, between 6th and 7th, having a front of 20 feet and running back 130 feet southwardly same width. $21

MERCK, WM.
A lot of ground, on the south side of Prentice street, between 16th and 17th, having a front of 30 feet and running back 150 ft. southwardly same width. $7 54

ROBERTS, H. K.
A lot of ground, with improvements, on Fulton street, being ¼-acre lot in Portland. $79

DICKSON, JOHN.
A lot of ground, with improvements, on the east side of 8th street, between Prather and York, having a front of 30 feet and running back 200 feet eastwardly same width. $155 90

IMPROVEMENTS.

TYLER, E. D. & CO.
Two improvements, situated on the east side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. $166 84

FULWILER, MRS. J. P.
An improvement, situated on the south side of Guthrie street, bet. 2d and 3d. Bal. $3 80

WHALAN, MICH'L.
An improvement, situated on the north side of High street, bet. 12th and 13th. Bal. $2 54
no24 5t

WALKER'S

Tonic Bitters

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Billious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received.

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.
VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.
Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.
RODDENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague-Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.
Your friend, &c. J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.
ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will be benefited and give new life.
Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER.
LOUISVILLE, March 25, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.
A. Chamberlin, J. A. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong, A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart, C. F. Walton,
James Kennedy, J. F. Walton,
Wm. Gay, J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed, C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post, Thomas Speed,
H. F. Crump, O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice, Isham Henderson,
Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,

Louisville, Ky.

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COCKTAIL BITTERS

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of

COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers.

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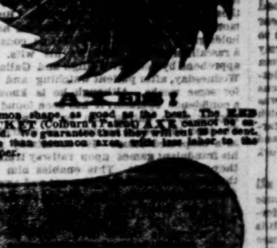

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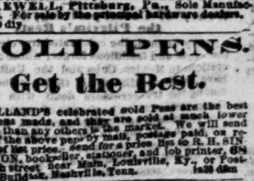

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HOLLAND'S celebrated Gold Pens are the best pens made, and they are sold at much lower prices than any others in the market. We will send any of the above pens by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price. Send for a price list to R. H. SINGLETON, bookseller, stationer, and job printer, 8th Fourth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., or Postoffice Building, Nashville, Tenn. ja28 d3m

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CHAS. MILLER, Agent, ... Louisville.

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Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars.

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Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. my1 d6m

MEDICAL.

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IS warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, Frosted Limbs, Piles, and all Sores and pains on Man and Beast in from one to five days; and for Dyspepsia and all Diseases of Kidneys, Stomach, and Lungs. Use DeGrath's Electric Pills. Price of Oil 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle, and Pills 25c per box. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere. Depot Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

Dr. C. Brown & Co.'s Patent Dropsy and Gravel Medicine.

FOR SALE at No. [illegible] State street, New Albany, Indiana, or by PETER, POWERS & COOPER, or SPRINGER & BRO., Louisville, Ky. ja8 d3m

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CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

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SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON—By Leras, M. D., Doctor in Sciences. Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris. According to the opinion of all the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees with the stomach, [illegible] it contains the elements of the blood and the bones, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One tablespoonful of the solution [illegible]

Dr. Baria du Buisson's.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES OF THE ALKALINE LACTATES. The Alkaline Lactates are the most beneficial influence over the derangement of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucous membrane of the stomach, or by assisting to the saliva, through their combination the effect with the saliva in the gastric juice, a suppy of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of persons who may not be medical men, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are Headache, pain in the forehead, heartburn, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, &c.

Diseases of the Chest.

SIRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris. A sirup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining the new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of sirup contains four grains of perfectly pure Hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault & Co., of Paris, this sirup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

Diarrhea, Derangements of the Stomach.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.—This natural vegetable substance, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhea, sick headache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. The powder is indispensable for all families, and it is far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

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IODIZED SIRUP OF HORSE RADISH. Prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris. This sirup contains iodine combined with the juice of water cress, horse radish, and scurvy grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized sirup of horse radish invariably produces most satisfactory results, administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face, so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to their tissues their natural firmness and vigor.

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ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all private and generative diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhœa and impotency, or diseases from early errors, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, syphilis, [illegible] and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women. A Medical Pamphlet, containing [illegible] [illegible] the above diseases without mercury, and important information, sent to any address under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above works, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which the above works treat; and medicine will be forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case. Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above works before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.
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PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary indulgence or excessive venery. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultation free and confidential. [illegible] Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of two stamps. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, Dr. Le Dau's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

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Golden Periodical Pills!

For Females.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.

And the only safe and sure remedy for all diseases peculiar to females, whether married or single.

They never fail to cure DISTRESSING AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, RETENTION, PAIN IN THE BACK AND LOINS, PRESSING-DOWN PAINS, RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, GREEN SICKNESS, HEARTBURN, FATIGUE ON THE SLIGHTEST EXERTION, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and that most annoying, weakening, and the beginning of all other female weaknesses,

THE LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES

In all the above diseases the pills

ACT LIKE A CHARM.

PRICE $1 PER BOX; SIX BOXES, $5.

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WM. W. SMITH, Druggist,
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OWEN & SUTTON, Druggist, 93 Market, corner of Floyd street; J. P. HERTEL, Druggist, corner Seventeenth and Main sts; B. KAMPFMUELLER, corner Seventh street and Broadway.
Ladies, by sending either of the above agents $1 through the Louisville Postoffice, can have the pills sent to any part of the city or country by mail, free of postage.
Sold also by one Druggist in every city and town in the United States. fe21 eod

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104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures [illegible] diseases of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c. In one-half the time of ordinary [illegible] Also all the private diseases of the [illegible] arising from abuse or excess of the [illegible] Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for [illegible] years, [illegible]

SPRING WAGONS.

KEPT constantly on hand and manufactured for order, an assortment of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood-Works for sale and made to order. [illegible]
[illegible] No. [illegible] Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

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Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

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On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

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MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gang Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Rails, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Blocks, Broom Handles, Box Boards, Plasterers' Railway Ties and Stringers, for which we solicit orders.
[illegible] H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1890.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrive.	Close.
A. M. | P. M.	A. M. | P. M.
7:30 | 12:30	7:30 | 12:30
7:30 | 7:30	7:30 | 7:30
9:00 |	9:00 | 12:00
..... | 12:30	..... | 12:30
8:00 |	8:00 | .....
..... | 12:30	..... | 12:30
..... | 7:30	..... | 7:30